

T H E
Y O U T H ' s G U I D E
T O T H E
L A T I N T O N G U E :
O R , A N
E X P L I C A T I O N
O F
*Propria quæ maribus,
Quæ genus; and
As in præsentî.*

Wherein the Rules are made Plain and
Easy to the Capacity of Young Learners,

B Y

A new Verbal Translation, the Ex-
amples Declin'd, and the Sense Illustrated with
useful Notes and Observations from the Best
Grammarians.

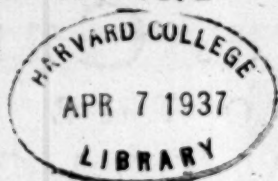
By T H O M A S D Y C H E ,
Master of the Free-School at Stratford Le Bow.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. N O R R I S at the *Looking Glass*,
and E. T R A C Y at the *Three Bibles*, both on
London-Bridge, 1716.

T.L.

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T O

Mr. *Felix Feast*,

Son of FELIX FEAST, of
Edmonton in the County
of *Middlesex*, Esquire.

S I R,



THE Indulgent *Care* your
Parents have shewed in
giving you a liberal E-
ducation, and your *early*
distinguishing your Self
by a happy *Progress* in
the *Latin Tongue*, do justly intitle you
a Patron to this small Performance.
I hope, while you are perusing it,
you will be pleased, as well as in-
structed

structed ; and the Recommendation
your Improvement may give it, will
be a great Satisfaction to its Author.

Go on, *Bright Genius*, and believe
you are laying up a Treasure of
Knowledge, that shall one Day make
you appear a noble Patriot of your
Native Country. But as you are en-
riching your Mind, let me beseech
you not to forget to tread in the
Steps of your tender Father, and
practise his Humanity, that you may
be the Darling of Mankind.

This is the ardent Prayer of,

S I R,

Your Most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

THO. DYCHE.

T H E

T H E P R E F A C E

I*T is not my Design to vilify or undervalue any Performance of this kind, that has appeared before in the World; but as it is every Man's Privilege to offer to the Public what he conceives to be an Improvement, so I shall only give an Account what has been done in the following Work, and leave its Merit to be determined by the judicious and candid Perusers.*

1. *The Rules are taken asunder into such short Portions, as the Sense and Coherence would admit of, which will be a great Advantage to the Learner in committing them to Memory.*

2. *Every Rule is first new construed, and then explained in other Words; by which means the Sense and Design of the Author may more easily be understood.*

3. *Under each Rule is placed the Declining of the Examples, and consequently the Learner will need no other Explaining, or Declining Book.*

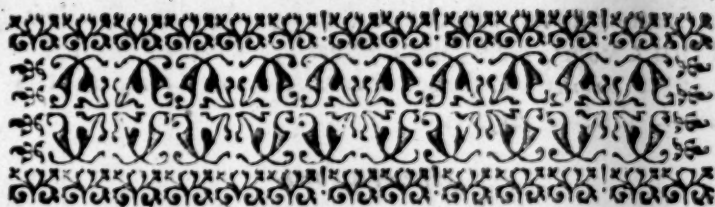
4. *Many useful Notes and necessary Observations are added, either for the further Explication of the Author, or the supplying of something Defective, or the rectifying*

The P R E F A C E.

fyng of something erroneous; by which means our Common Grammar, however censured by some, is render'd as instructive as any that can be made use of.

There has been abundance of Remarks made by Authors upon this part of Grammar, that I have taken no Notice of; for I write for Boys, and 'tis none of my Business to make 'em Criticks, or to burden their Memories with Words Obsolete, or seldom used, but to give them the true useful Grounds of Grammar. And if I have any where exceeded this Rule, 'tis in order to vindicate my Opinion, where I differ from others that have gone before me.

If any have a mind to acquaint himself with the more nice and curious Observations upon these Rules, let him read the Oxford Annotations, or the more plain and copious Explanation of the Royal Grammar by the Learned and Industrious Dr. Walker, whom I esteem to be Instar omnium, and have often consulted as a valuable Authority. But if a Man has a Mind to see how Authors copy, almost verbatim, from one another, and to spend a great deal of Time to little purpose, let him get a Collection of the Critical Grammarians, and buy his Experience as dear as I have done.



A N
EXPLICATION
O F

Propria quæ maribus, &c.

1.



CAS call propria proper Names, Mascula Masculines, quæ which tribuuntur are applied maribus to Males ; ut as, divorum (the Names) of Gods, sunt are, Mars the God of War, Bacchus the God of Wine, Apollo the God of Learning : Virorum of Men ; ut as, Cato Cato, Virgilius Virgil : Fluviorum of Rivers ; ut as, Tiberis the Tiber, Orontes the Orontz : Mensium of Months ; ut as, October October : Ventorum of Winds ; ut as, Libs the South-West, Notus the South, Ausler the South.

The Meaning of the Rule.

The Proper Names of Heathen Gods, of Men, of Rivers, of Months, and of Winds, are of the Masculine Gender.

The Declining of the Examples.

Mars *Martis*, Bacchus *Bacchi*, Apollo *Apollinis*,
Cato *Catonis*, Virgilius *Virgilii*, Tiberis *Tibris*, O-
rontes *Orontis*, October *Octobris*, Libs *Libis*, Notus
Noii, Aufser *Austri*.

Annotations.

Quæ maribus tribuuntur] Under the general Title of Males are comprehended the Names of good Angels, who, though they have no Distinction of Sex, yet have generally appear'd in the Shape of Men, as properest to shew the Dignity of their Natures. Also the proper Names of Dogs and Horses, as being of the Male kind.

Divorum] Under this Word are comprehended the Names of Devils, and evil Spirits; the Heathen Gods themselves being in reality nothing else.

Fluviorum] Styx is always Feminine.

Mensium] The Names of Months are Adjectives; and if they be used alone in the Masculine Gender, they agree with Mensis understood.

October] All the Names of Months in -ber make the Ablative Singular in -i.

Ventorum] Some Names of Winds are Adjectives, agreeing with Ventus; as Africus the South-west by West, Subsolanus the East.

2. Propria proper [Names] referentia signifying *fœmineum sexum* the Female Sex, tribuuntur are attributed *fœmineo generi* to the feminine Gender: five whether sunt they are Dearum [the Names] of Goddesses; ut as, Juno *Juno*, Venus *Venus*: Mulierum [the Names] of Women; ceu as, Anna *Anne*, Philotis *Philot*: Urbium of Cities; ut as, Elis *Elis*, Opus *Opus*: Regionum of Countries; ut as, Græcia *Græce*, Persis *Persia*. Item also nomen the Name Insulæ of an Island; ceu as, Creta *Crete*, Britannia *Britain*, Cyprus *Cyprus*.

The meaning.

The proper Names of Goddesses, of Women, of Countries, of Cities, and of Islands, are of the Feminine Gender.

Decl. Juno Junonis, Venus Veneris, Anna Anna, Philotis Philotidis, Elis Elidis, Opus Opuntis, Græcia Græciæ, Persis Persidis, Creta Creta, Britannia Britannia, Cyprus Cypri.

Annotations.

Fœmineum sexum] Under this Term is comprehended the Gender of Brute Animals, as the proper Names of Mares and Bitches, which are Feminines.

Dearum] Under this Word are comprehended all the various Sorts of petty She-Deities, as the Nymphs, the Graces, the Furies, the Fates, &c.

Regionum] Pontus whether taken for the Pontic Sea, or the Country adjacent to it, is of the Masculine Gender, according to the Usage it has, when taken for a common Name of the Sea in general.

3. Tamen yet quædam some [Names] Urbium of Cities sunt are excipienda to be excepted; ut as, ista mascula those Masculines, Sulmo Sulmo, Agragas Agragas; quædam neutralia some Neuters; ut as, Argos Argos, Tybur Tybur, Præneste Præneste, & Anxur Anxur, quod which dat giveth utrumque genus both the Genders.

The meaning.

Sulmo and Agragas, names of Cities, are of the Masculine Gender. Argos, Tybur and Præneste are Neuters; and Anxur is both Masculine and Neuter.

Decl. Sulmo -onis, Agragas -antis, Argos -i, Tybur -uris, Præneste -is, Anxur -uris.

4. Appellativa *common* [*Names*] arborum of Trees erunt shall be muliebria *Feminines*; ut as, alnus an Alder, Cupressus a Cypress, Cedrus a Cedar, Spinus a Sloe-tree, mas [is] *Masculine*; Oleaster a wild Olive-tree, mas is *Masculine*, & and Siler a Wisky-tree, Suber a Cork-tree, Thus a Frankincense-tree, Robur an Oak, que and Acer a Maple, sunt are *Neutra Neuters*.

The meaning.

Common Names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender. Except Spinus and Oleaster, which are Masculines; and Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur and Acer, which are Neuters.

Decl. Alnus -i, Cupressus -i, Cedrus -i, Spinus -i, Oleaster -tri, Siler -ëris, Suber -ëris, Thus Tkuris, Robur -ëris, Acer -ëris.

Annotations.

Mas spinus] *Some of the Grammarians will have Spinus to be a Feminine; but I find not one Authority for either Masculine or Feminine. Some have read it Mas pinus, which must needs be erroneous; for both pinus is Feminine and pinafter too, which some thought was meant by way of Periphrasis. The last Edition of the Grammar reads, Mas dumus, which puts it all out of Dispute. Rubus a Bramble, is also Masculine.*

5. Etiam also Volucrum [the Names] of Birds; cen as, Passer a Sparrow, Hirundo a Swallow: Ferarum of wild Beasts; ut as Tigris a Tiger, Vulpes a Fox; & and Piscium of Fishes; ut as, Ostrea an Oyster, Cetus a Whale, sunt are dicta called *Epicæna Epicenes*, quibus to which vox ipsa the very Termination feret will direct genus aptum the right Gender.

The meaning.

The common Names of Birds, wild Beasts and Fishes, signifie both the He and the She under one Gender and Ending, and therefore are called Epicenes.

Decl. Hic Passer -ëris. Hæc Hirundo -inis. Hæc Tigris Tigris, vel Tigridis. Hæc Vulpes -is. Hæc Ostrea -æ. Hic Cetus -i.

Annotations.

Dicta epicœna] The Gender of these Words is only to be known by the special Rules following. But as to the meaning of the Epicene Gender, take these Observations.

1. Sometimes the He and She are expressed in Latin by two several Words; as, Vir a Man, Mulier a Woman, Taurus a Bull, Vacca a Cow.

2. Sometimes they are expressed by the same Word, but different Endings; as Dominus a Lord, Domina a Lady; equus a Horse, equa a Mare; genitor a Father, genitrix a Mother. And these are called Substantiva mobilia.

3. Sometimes by the same Words but different Endings; as, Parens meus my Father, Parens mea my Mother; Conjux castus a chaste Husband, Conjux casta a chaste Wife. And these are Commons.

4. Sometimes by the same Word, the same Gender, and the same Ending; as hæc Vulpes the Dog-Fox, or Fixen; hic Passer the Cock or Hen Sparrow. And these are Epicenes: for in such the Sex is not so easily distinguished, at least not so much taken Notice of. And when we would express a Distinction in these, 'tis best to add the Substantives Mas and Fœmina; as, Aquila Mas the Cock-Eagle; Passer Fœmina the Hen-Sparrow.

6. Attamen nevertheless notandum [it is] to be minded omne [that] every Noun ex cunctis of all

quæ which diximus we have mentioned antè before, quod which [Noun] exit endeth in .um, seu whether Græcum Greek, five or Latinum Latine, esse is genus neutrum the Neuter Gender ; sic so nomen invariable a Noun undeclined.

The meaning.

Words in .um (except the proper Names of Men and Women) and Words undeclined are of the Neuter Gender.

Annotation.

Indeclinable Nouns, as fas, nihil, cornu, have all their Cases, but without any change of Ending. And so these Neuters may be referred a single Letter, a Syllable, or a Word put for itself, and an Infinitive put for a Noun ; as, Ccurvum ; um neutrum ; amamus trissyllabum ; velle suum.

7. Nomen a Noun non crescens not increasing genitivo in the Genitive Case est is muliebri genus the Feminine Gender ; ceu as, caro carnis Flesh, capra capræ a She-Goat, nubes nubis a Cloud.

The meaning.

All Nouns that do not increase in the Genitive Case Singular, and are not excepted in the following Rules, are of the Feminine Gender.

Decl. Caro carnis, Capra .æ, Nubes .is.

Annotations.

Non crescens] A Noun that doth not increase, hath the same Number of Syllables in the Genitive Case, as it hath in the Nominative.

In declining of non-crescents of the third Declension, mind this general Rule, viz.

All non crescents make the Genitive Plural in -ium ; as, nubes nubium, mensis mensium, caro carnum, mare marium.

But Words in -er, and apes, panis, canis, with vates & juvenis, make their Gentive Plural in -um.

8. Nomina multa *many Names* virorum of *Men* in a ending in a, dicuntur are called *mascula Masculines*; ut as, scriba a *Writer*, affecta a *waiting Man*, scurra a *Buffoon*, & and rabula a *wrangling Fellow*, lixa a *Scullion-boy*, lanista a *Fencing-master*.

The meaning.

Words of the first Declension, denoting Employments or Qualities of Men, are of the Masculine Gender.

Decl. Scriba -æ. Affecta -æ. Lanista -æ. Scurra -æ. Rabula -æ. Lixa -æ. Lanista -æ.

Annotation.

To this Rule belong Pincerna a Butler, Nauta a Sailor, Cacula a Soldier's-boy, Papa a Pope.

9. Quot as many as declinatio prima the first Declension Græcorum of the *Greeks* fundit doib yield in as & in es in as and in es *mascula are Masculines*, & and quot as many as fiunt are made ab illis from them per a in a; ut as, Satrapas satrapa a *noble Lord*, Athletes athleta a *Wrestler*.

The meaning.

Words of the first Declension, that come from Greek Nouns in as or in es are of the Masculine Gender.

Declining.

Greek. Satrapas -æ

Greek. Athletes -æ.

Latine. Satrapa -æ.

Latine. Athleta -æ.

Annotations.

To this Rule belong cometa, planeta, bibliopola; and the Names of Stones in ites and ates; as, ætites, alabastrites, achates, gagates, &c.

From

From this Rule are excepted *catapulta, cochlea, margarita, parafanga, charta, which are Feminines.*

10 Item also *verres a Boar pig, natalis a Birthday, aqualis a Water-pot, leguntur are read masculine Masculines :* *Nata [and] the Compounds ab asse of as a Pound Weight ; ut as, centussis an hundred Pound Weight. Conjunge add lienis the Spleen, & orbis a round Thing, callis a Path, caulis a Stalk, follis a pair of Bellows, collis a Hill, mensis a Month, & ensis a sword, fustis a Club, funis a Rope, panis Bread, penis a Tail, crinis Hair, & ignis Fire, fascis a Hunting Net, fascis a Faggot, torris a Fire-brand, sentis a Thorn, piscis a Fish, unguis a Nail or Claw, & vermis a Worm, vestis a Bar or Iron Crow, postis a wooden Post, & axis an Axle-tree, societur may be added.*

These Twenty-seven Words of the third Declension, with all the Compounds of as assis, that do not increase, are of the Masculine Gender.

Verres -is	Mensis -is	Fascis -is
Natalis -is	Ensis -is	Torris -is
Aqualis -is	Fustis -is	Sentis -is
Centussis -is	Funis -is	Piscis -is
Lienis -is	Panis -is	Unguis -is
Orbis -is	Penis -is	Vermis -is
Callis -is	Crinis -is	Vestis -is
Caulis -is	Ignis -is	Postis -is
Follis -is	Cassis -is	Axis -is
Collis -is		

Annotations.

Natalis] This is properly an Adjective, and agrees with dies understood ; whence it is also read in the Feminine Gender.

Ab asse nata] Other Compounds are semissis, decussis, &c.

Lienis] more usually declined lien -entis.

Grammarians add to this Rule *vepres a Briar mugilis a Mullet, acinaces a Scymeter.*

11. In *er* [Nouns] ending in *er* mascula [are] Masculines; *ceu* as *venter* the *Belly*; in *os* vel *us* [so are Nouns] in *os* or *us*; *ut* as *logos* a *word*, *annus* a *year*.

The meaning.

Nouns in *er*, *os* or *us* are of the masculine Gender.

Decl. *Venter -tris*, *Logos -i*, *Annus -i*.

12. *Mater* a *Mother*, *humus* the *Ground*, *domus* an *House*, *alvus* the *Belly*, & *and colus* a *Distaff*, & *and ficus* a *Fig* *quartæ* of the *fourth Declension* *pro fructu* for the *Fruit*, *que* *and acus* a *Needle*, *porticus* a *Porch*, *atque* *and tribus* a *Tribe* or *Family*, *socrus* a *Mother-in-Law*, *nurus* a *Daughter-in-Law*, & *and manus* a *Hand*, *idus* the *Ides* of a *Month*, *sunt* are *fœminei generis* of the *femine Gender*; *anus* an *old Woman* *est* is *addenda* to be added *huc* *hither*, *vannus* the *Fan* for *Corn*, *mystica* being a *mysterious* [Invention] *Iacchi* of *Bacchus* *huc* *hither*.

The meaning.

Mater and 14 Words in *us* are *Feminines*.

Decl. *Mater -tris*, *Humus -i*, *Domus -i* vel *us*, *Alvus -i*, *Colus -i*, *Ficus -us*, *Acus -us*, *Porticus -ûs*, *Tribus -ûs*, *Socrus -ûs*, *Nurus -ûs*, *Manus -ûs*, *Idus -uum*, *Anus -ûs*, *Vannus -i*.

Annotations.

Domus] wants the Terminations *me* and *mu* in the singular Number, and *mi-mis* in the plural, according to the ancient Rule.

Tolle-me-mu primo, *mi-mis* *numerôq*; secundo.

Sing. N. *domus*, G. *domi*, v. *domûs*, D. *domo*, v. *domui*, A. *domum*, V. *domus*, A. *dëmo*.

Plur.

Plur. N. domus, G. domorum, v. domuum, D. domibus, A. domos, v. domus, V. domus, A. domibus.

Quartæ pro fructu]. *This is to distinguish it from ficus dans fici, among the doubtfuls. Their difference is plain from Martial l. 1. Ep. 66.*

Dicemus ficus, quas scimus in arbore nasci,
Dicemus ficos, Cæciliane, tuos.

So that ficus a Fig is of the feminine Gender, and fourth Declension; but the other ficus of the masculine Gender, and second Declension, and signifies an ulcer in ano.

Acúsq;] *This word varies its Gender and Declension, with his Signification, thus; hic acus aci, a prickly Fish; hæc acus acús, a Needle; hoc acus acëris, chaff.*

Mystica vannus] *This was a broad Instrument, made of Twigs, to winnow or cleanse the Corn with, and was sometimes used in the Festival Ceremonies of Bacchus.*

13. Jungas add Græca Greek [Nouns] vertentia turning os in us, os into us his to these [Feminines]; papyrus a Reed to make Paper, antidotus a Dose against Poison, costus the Balsam-tree, diphthongus a Diphthong, byssus the finest Linen, abyssus the bottomless Pit, crySTALLUS a Crystal, synodus a solemn Meeting, sapphirus a Sapphire, eremus the Wilderness, & and arctus the Bear, cum multis aliis with many others, quæ which perscribere to write at large, nunc at this time est is longum tedious.

The meaning.

These 11 Words in us with any others that come from Greek Feminines in & , are of the Feminine Gender.

Decl. Papyrus -i, Antidotus -i, Costus -i, Diphthongus -i, Byssus -i, Abyssus -i, CrySTALLUS -i, Synodus -i, Sapphirus -i, Eremus -i, Arctus -i.

Annotations

Annotation.

Cum multis aliis] *Such as these, nardus Spikenard, methodus a Method, dialectus a Dialect, or peculiar way of speaking, exodus a going out, periodus a Period, hyssopus hyssop, carbasus a Sail, amethystus an Amethyst, chrysolithus a Chrysolite.*

Nomen a Noun in e ending in e est is neutrum neuter, si is gignit is it have is [in the genitive Case]; ut as, mare the Sea, rete a Net.

The meaning.

Nouns in e of the third Declension are Neuters.

Decl. Mare -is. Rete -is.

15. Et and quot as many as fiunt do end in on vel or in um; ut as barbiton a Lute, ovum an Egg.

The meaning.

Nouns of the 2d Declension in on or in um, are of the neuter Gender.

Decl. Barbiton -i. Ovum -i.

16. Hippomanes the Herb horse-poison est is neutrum genus the neuter Gender, & and cacoëthes an ill custom neutrum [is] neuter, & and virus Poison, pelagus the Sea; vulgus the Rabble modo sometimes neutrum [is] neuter, modo sometimes mas masculine.

The meaning.

Hippomanes, Cacoëthes, virus and pelagus are Neuters, vulgus is both masculine and neuter.

Decl. Hippomanes -is, Cacoëthes is, Virus -i, Pelagus -i, vulgus -i, and all these want the plural Number.

Ann. Virus] viri & viro are read only in Lucretius, and not to be imitated.

17. Tal-

17. *Talpa* a Mole, & *dama* a Buck or Doe, *canalis* a Water-pipe or Channel, *halcyonis* a King's-Fisher, *finis* an end, *clunis* a Buttock, *reftis* a Cord, *penus* Provision, *amnis* a Brook, *pampinus* the tendrel of a Vine, & *corbis* a Basket, *linter* a Wherry or Sculler, *torquis* a Collar, *specus* a Den, *anguis* a Snake, *ficus* an Ulcer, *dans* giving *fici* in the genitive Case *pro morbo* for an infirmity, *atque phaselus* a Tacht, *lecythus* an Oil Bottle or Jar, *ac* and *atomus* a Mote, *grossus* a green Fig, *pharus* a Watch-tower, & *paradisus* Paradise, *sunt* are incerti generis of the doubtful Gender.

These 22 Nouns are of the doubtful Gender.

Decl. *Talpa* -a, *Dama* -e, *Canalis* -is, *Halcyonis* -is, *Finis* -is, *Clunis* -is, *Reftis* -is, *Penus* -ūs, *Amnis* -is, *Pampinus* -i, *Corbis* -is, *Linter* -tris, *Torquis* -is, *Specus* -i & -ūs, *Anguis* -is, *Ficus* -i, *Phaselus* -i, *Lecythus* -i, *Atomus* -i, *Grossus* -i, *Pharus* -i, *Paradisus* -i.

Annotations.

Incerti generis] It is indifferent whether these Words be used in the masculine, or feminine Gender; but since most of them have been variously used, the safest way is to follow the Example of the best Authors, according to the following Directions.

Talpa & *dama*] are masculines in Verse, feminines in Prose.

Canalis] masculine.

Halcyonis] is not properly the nominative Case, but the genitive of *halcyon* or *alcyon*, which increases short and is feminine.

Finis] is Masculine more usually.

Clunis, reftis] mostly Feminines.

Penus] is mostly Masculine, and of the fourth Declension. There is read also *hoc penum* -i, and *hoc penus* -ōris.

Amnis & *Pampinus*] are mostly Masculines.

Corb i,

Corbis, Linter] are generally *Feminines*.

Torquis or Torques, and Specus, are *Masculine* or *Feminine*.

Anguis & ficus] only *Masculines*.

Phaselus] is *Masculine* or *Feminine*.

Lecythus ac atomus] are *Feminines*.

Grossus] a doubtful.

Pharus] *Feminine*.

Paradisus] *Masculine*.

18. *Compositum* (a Noun) compounded à verbo of a Verb, dans a ending in a est is commune the common duorum of two (Genders); Grajugena a Grecian born, a gigno from gigno to beget monstrat sheweth id that, agricola a Farmer, a colo from colo to Till, advena a Stranger, a venio from venio to come.

The meaning.

Nouns of the first Declension, compounded of Verbs, are of the common of two Genders.

Decl. Grajugena -æ, compounded of Graius a Grecian, & gigno (anciently geno) to beget. Agricola -æ, compounded of ager a Field, and colo to till. Advena -æ, compounded of ad to, and venio to come.

Annotation.

These verbal Compounds may be termed Commons in Signification, i. e. they may be set in Construction with Substantives, of either the Masculine or Feminine (and sometimes the Neuter) Gender; yet because no Adjectives of the Feminine Gender are found joined with them, they are not Commons, but only Masculines in Use.

19. Adde add senex an old Person, auriga the driver of a Coach or Cart, et and verna a Slave, sodalis a Companion, vates a Prophet or Prophetess, extorris one b miseth, patruelis a Cousin german, que and perduellis a Traitor to the Government, affinis one

kin by Marriage, juvenis a young Person, testis a Witness, civis a Citizen, canis a Dog or a Bitch, hostis a foreign Enemy.

The meaning.

These 14 Words are of the common of two Genders.

Decl. Senex senis, Auriga -a, Verna -a, Sodalis -is, Vates -is, Extorris -is, Patruelis -is, Perduellis -is, Affinis -is, Juvenis -is, Testis -is, Civis -is, Canis -is, Hostis -is.

Annotations

Senex] is an Adjective, and we find it not only applied to other Creatures besides Mankind, but also to form a Comparative; for Senior is in Ovid. A Feminine Adjective may not be added to it.

Auriga, & yerna, sodalis] are always Masculines.

Vates] is truly common.

Extorris] is Masculine.

Perduellis] the same.

Patruelis, affinis & juvenis] are properly Adjectives; but when they are taken substantively, the two first are Commons, the last a Masculine.

Testis, civis, canis, hostis] are all Commons.

20. Nomen a Noun est is genus muliebre the Feminine Gender, si if penultima the last (Syllable) but one genitivi crescentis of the Genitive (Case) increasing sonat sound acuta sharp, velut as, hæc pietas pietatis Godliness, virtus virtutis Virtue, monstrant do shew.

The meaning.

Nouns increasing sharp in the Genitive Case Singular, and not excepted in the following Rules, are of the Feminine Gender.

Decl. Pietas -atis, Virtus -utis.

An.

Annotations.

The sounding sharp ought to be distinguish'd from the sounding long. All Monosyllables are sounded sharp in the penultima of the Genitive Case, and consequently belong to this Rule; but it does not therefore follow, that those Syllables are long; for the contrary is absolutely certain in many, as in mas, mäs, vir, viri, pes pēdis, &c.

In declining of Nouns, that increase sharp, mind these Rules concerning the Genitive Plural.

1. All Polysyllable Neuters, make their Ablative Singular in -i, and their Genitive Plural in -ium.

2. Words in -ans, -ens, -ons, in -ars, -ors, -unx, and all Monosyllables make their Genitive Plural in -ium.

Except these Monosyllables, ren, splen, pes, mos, flos, ros, Tros, rex, grex, gryps, Phryx, lynx, Sphynx and crus, which make the Genitive Plural in -um.

3. All others make the Genitive in -um.

21. Monosyllaba nomina quædam some Nouns of one Syllable dicuntur are called mascula Masculines, sal Salt, sol the Sun, ren the Kidney, & and splen the Spleen, Car a Man of Caria, Ser a Man of Sera, vir a Man or Husband, vas vadis a Bail (in criminal Cases) as a Pound Weight, mas a Male or He, bes eight Ounces, Cres a Man of Crete or Candy, præ a Surety (for Money), & and pes a Foot, glis a Dor-mouse habens having gliris genitivo in the Genitive Case, mos a Custom or Manner, flos a Flower, ros the Dew, & and Tros a Trojan, mus a Mouse, dens a Tooth, mons a Mountain or Hill, pons a Bridge, & and simul also fons a Spring or Fountain, leps, an Ever, pro serpente for a venomous Creature, gryps a Griffin, Thrax a Thracian, rex a King, grex gregis a Flock, & and Phryx a Phrygian.

The meaning.

These 30 Monosyllables are Masculines.

Decl. Sal falis. Sol solis. Ren renis. Splen sple-
nis. Car caris. Ser seris. Vir viri. Vas vadis. As
assis. Mas maris. Bes beffis. Cres Cretis. Præs
prædis. Pes pedis. Glis gliris. Mos moris. Flos
floris. Ros roris. Tros Trois. Mus muris. Dens
dentis. Mons montis. Pons pontis. Fons fontis.
Seps sepis. Gryps gryphis. Thrax Thracis. Rex
regis. Grex gregis. Phryx Phrygis.

Annotations.

Sal] In the Plural Number signifies witty Jokes or
Quibbles. It is used also in the neuter Gender for
Salt; but then it has no Plural.

Car, Ser] These and the like Words being the Names
of People with relation to their Country, our Author
takes for Nouns Substantives common; but few of them
are used in the singular Number.

Vas vadis] This is to distinguish it from *vas vasis* a
Vessel, which is Neuter.

Glis gliris habens genitivo] This is to distinguish
it from *hæc glis glidis* Mouldiness in Bread, and
from *hæc glis glitis* clammy Earth. There is also
hoc glis glissis a Bur, but I find no good Authority for it.

Seps pro serpente] To distinguish it from *hæc seps
sepis*, which Ausonius uses for a Hedge, instead of
sepes, which is the more usual Word.

22. Etiam also polysyllaba (Nouns) of more than
one Syllable in n, sunt are mascula Masculines; ut
as, Acarnan a Man of Acarnania, lichen a Tetter-
worm, & and delphin a Dolphin.

The meaning.

Nouns in -an, -en, -in, being above one Syllable,
and increasing sharp, are Masculines.

Decl. Acarnan .anis. Lichen .enis. Delphin
-inis.

23. Et and in -o (Nouns) in -o signantia signifying corpus a Body; ut as leo a Lion, curculio a Weasel; sic so senio the (Number) six, ternio the (Number) three, sermo a Discourse.

The meaning.

Words in o, not signifying Quality or Action, but something of Substance, are Masculines; as also senio, ternio & sermo.

Decl. Leo -ōnis. Curculio -ōnis. Senio -ōnis. Ternio -ōnis. Sermo -ōnis.

Annotations.

Signantia corpus] The Words belonging to this Rule are draco a Dragon, carbo a Coal, histrio a Stage-player, ligo a Spade, unio the union Pearl, pugio a Dagger, harpago a Grapple, mucro a Point, fullo a Fuller, caupo a Victualler, titio a Fire-brand, nebulo a Knave, præco a Cryer, tyro an Apprentice, helluo a Glutton, lurco a Greedy-gut, stolo a Shoot or Twig, umbo a Boss, cento a patch'd Garment, sapo Soap, mango a Broker, pepo a Pompion, melo a Melon, &c.

24. In -er, -or & -os (Nouns) ending in -er, -or and -os, mascula (are) masculines; ceu as, crater a large Cup, conditor a Builder, heros a Demi-god.

The meaning.

Poly-syllables in -er -ēris, -or -ōris, -os -ōis, & -ōtis, are of the masculine Gender.

Decl. Crater -eris. Conditor -ōris. Heros be-
rōis.

Annotations.

Crater] makes the Accusative Case singular cratera, and the Accusative plural crateras, after the manner of the Greeks.

25. Sic *so torrens a Brook, netrens a sucking Pig, oriens the East, cum pluribus in -dens with many in dens, quale such as bidens a Fork with two Grains, quando when reperitur it is found pro instrumento for an Instrument; adde add gigas a Giant, elephas an Elephant, adamas a Diamond, que and Garamas a Man of Lybia, que and tapes Tapistry, atq; and lebes a Caldron or Kettle, Cures a Priest of Jupiter in Crete, magnes a Loadstone, que and meridies the South, unum nomen the only Noun quintæ of the fifth Declension; & and quæ [Nouns] which componuntur are compounded ab asse of a Pound; ut as dodrans nine Ounces, semis half a Pound: Samnis a Man of Samnium, hydrops the Dropsy, nycticorax a Night Raven, thorax a Breast or Breast-Plate, jungantur may be added mascula being Masculines; & and vervex a Weather, Phœnix a Bird called a Phœnix, bombyx a Silk-worm pro vermiculo for a kind of Vermin, mascula are Masculines.*

The meaning.

These 19 Words with the Compounds of dens, and Words that signifie any Part of a Pound Weight, increasing sharp, are of the Masculine Gender.

Decl. Torrens -tis. Netrens -dis. Oriens -tis. Bidens -tis. Gigas -antis. Elephas -antis. Adamas -antis. Garamas -antis. Tapes -etis. Lebes -etis. Cures -etis. Magnes -etis, Meridies -ei. Dodrans -tis. Semis semissis. Samnis -itis. Hydrops -opis. Nycticorax -acis. Thorax -acis. Vervex -ecis, Phœnix -icis. Bombyx -ycis.

Annotations.

Sic torrens] This Word is properly an Adjective, and agrees with amnis or fluvius understood.

Oriens] To which may be added occidens, is an Adjective agreeing with sol.

Bidens pro instrumento] *This is properly an Adjective agreeing with ligo. 'Tis used in the Feminine Gender for a Lamb with two Teeth appearing, and then it agrees with ovis. Tridens, an instrument with three Teeth, is a Masculine also.*

Cures] *This passes readily for a Town's Name both in the old construing Book and in the new. Whereas the Town's Name is hæ Cures Curium Curibus. My Authority is Lucius Florus, l. i. c. 2: Succedit Numa Pompilius, quem Curibus Sabinis agentem ultro petivêre. There is also mention made in Virgil of the same Place, Æn. 8. 637.*

— Subitôq; novum consurgere bellum
Romulidis Tatiôque seni, Curibûsq; severis.

In this latter Example the Place is put by a Metonymie for the People. But by both it appears, that Cures a Town's Name is of the plural Number, with the Penultima short. Where it is evident that Cures in the Rule must be a Word of the singular Number, increasing sharp with the Penultima long. If any one shall ask me, where I find Cures in the singular Number; I answer, that our Author has given us several Gentile Names in the singular Number, as Car, Ser, Cres, Garamas, Samnis, which are hardly ever us'd out of the plural Number; and therefore it may be sufficient to prove the use of this Word as well as the others in that Number it is mostly us'd in. And this may be done from the following Examples,

Curetes texêre Jovem crepitantibus armis.

Mart. 9. 21. 7.

— Largôque satos Curetas ab imbri.

Ovid. Met. 4. 282.

Curetum sonitus —

Virg. Geor. 4. 151.

Et quæ componuntur ab affe] *The other Parts of the Roman As or Pound, which must be referr'd to this*

this Rule, are these, Hic sextans -tis two Ounces, triens -tis four Ounces, quadrans -tis three Ounces, quincunx -cis five Ounces, septunx -cis seven Ounces, decunx -cis or dextans -tis ten Ounces, -deunx -cis eleven Ounces.

Bombyx pro vermiculo] This is said to distinguish it from bombyx of the Feminine Gender, which signifies Silk or a Garment of Silk.

26. Attamen yet ex his out of these Syren a Mermaid, mulier a Woman, soror a Sister, uxor a Wife, sunt are muliebres genus the feminine Gender.

The meaning.

That these 4 Words are of the feminine Gender.

Decl. Syren -enis. Mulier -icis. Soror -oris. Uxor -oris.

Annotations.

Syren] Is an Exception to Masculina sunt etiam, &c.

Mulier] increaseth flat, and therefore belongs to the third special Rule.

Soror and uxor] are Exceptions to Masculina in er, or & os, &c.

27. Et and hæc nomina monosyllaba these Nouns of one Syllable sunt are neutralia Neuters, mel Honey, fel Gall, lac Milk, far all manner of Corn, ver the Spring time, cor a Heart, æs Brass, vas vasis a Vessel, os ossis a Bone, & and [os] oris the Mouth, rus the Country, thus Frankincense, jus Law or Right, crus the Leg, pus filthy Matter.

The meaning.

These fifteen Monosyllables are of the Neuter Gender.

Decl. Mel mellis, caret Gen. Dat. & Abl. plur. Fel fellis, plur. caret. Lac lactis, plur. caret. Far farris

farris, caret Gen. Dat. & Abl. plur. Ver veris, plur. caret. Cor cordis. Vas vasis. Os ossis. Os oris. Rus ruris. Thus thuris, caret Gen. Dat. & Abl. plur. Jus juris. Crus cruris. Pus puris, plur. caret.

Annotation.

Vas vasis] This distinguishes it from vas vadis of the Masculine Gender. This Word is of the second Declension in the Plural Number, vasa -orum -is, &c.

28. Et and Polysyllaba (Nouns) of above one Syllable in al, que and in ar; ut *as*, capital an high Crime, laquear the inward Roof of an House. Halec the Pickle of Fish, neutrum (is) Neuter & muliebre Feminine.

The meaning.

Nouns of above one Syllable in -al or in -ar, increasing sharp, are Neuters. Halec is Feminine and Neuter.

Decl. Capital -alis. Laquear -aris. Halec accis.

Annotation.

Neutrum halec] Halex or alex a Herring, is of the Feminine Gender, and hath the Plural Number. Halec of the Neuter Gender, signifies the Pickle or Sauce of some kind of Fish, and wants the Plural Number.

29. Hæc these sunt are dubia Doubtfuls, python a monstrous Serpent, scrobs a Ditch, serpens a Serpent, bubo an Owl, rudens a Cable, grus a Crane, perdix a Partridge, lynx (a Beast called) an Ounce, limax a Snail, stirps a Stump pro trunco for the Body of a Tree, & and calx the Heel pedis of the Foot.

The

The meaning.

These 11 Words increasing sharp, are of the Doubtful Gender.

Decl. Python -*onis*, plur. *carēt*. Scrobs *scrobis*. Serpens -*tis*. Bubo -*onis*. Rudens -*tis*. Grus *gruis*. Perdix -*icis*. Lynx *lyncis*. Limax -*acis*. Stirps *stirpis*. Calx *calcis*.

Annotations.

Python] *Signifying the famous Serpent, which sprung from the Impurities of the Earth after the Deluge, and was killed by Apollo, is Masculine ; but taken for the proper Name of a City, 'tis Feminine.*

Scrobs] *Is Masculine or Feminine.*

Serpens] *Is properly an Adjective, agreeing with anguis both in the Masculine and Feminine Gender.*

Bubo & rudens] *Are most usually Masculines.*

Grus] *Mostly Feminine.*

Stirps pro trunco] *Is a Doubtful and to be distinguished from hæc stirps a Family, or Original Descent.*

Pedis & calx] *This is Doubtful ; but must be distinguished from hæc calx calcis Lime.*

30. Adde *add dies a Day, esto let it be mas Masculine tantum only numero secundo in the Plural Number.*

The meaning.

Dies -*ei* is of the Doubtful Gender in the singular Number, and Masculine only in the Plural.

31. Parens *a Father or Mother, que and autor an Author, infans an Infant, adolescens a young Person, dux a Leader, illex an Outlaw, hæres an Heir or Heiress, exlex an Outlaw, creata the Compounds a fronte of frons a Forehead ; ut as, bifrons one with two Faces, custos a Keeper, bos an Ox or Cow, fur a Thief, sus a Swine, atque and sacerdos a Priest*

Priest or Priestess, sunt are commune the Common of two Genders.

The meaning.

These 13 Words with the Compounds of frons, increasing sharp, are of the Common of two Genders.

Decl. Parens -tis. Autor -oris. Infans -tis. Adolescens -tis. Dux ducis. Illex illēgis. Hæres hæredis. Exlex exlēgis. Bifrons -tis. Custos -ōdis. Bos bovis, &c. plur. boves, boum, bobus vel bubus, &c. Fur furis. Sus suis, Sacerdos -ōtis.

Annotations.

Parens, autor, dux, hæres, custos, bos & sacerdos, may be used as Commons in Construction.

Infans] Is an Adjective, agreeing with puer or puella; and so is adolescens, agreeing with vir or mulier.

Illex, exlex, bifrons & effrons] Are Adjectives seldom used in the Neuter Gender.

Fur] Is never used with a Feminine Adjective.

32. Nomen a Noun est is mas Masculine, si if penultima the last (Syllable) but one genitivi crescentis of the Genitive (Case) increasing sit be gravis flat (or short); ut as, sanguis genitivo in the Genitive (Case) sanguinis Blood.

The meaning.

Nouns increasing flat in the Genitive Case Singular are of the Masculine Gender.

Decl. Sanguis -inis.

Annotations.

Nouns are said to increase flat or short, when the Accent in the Genitive Case is on the third Syllable from the End, and the Penultima short.

All Nouns increasing short make their Genitive Plural in -um.

33. Hyperdissyllabon (a Noun) of above two Syllables in do (ending) in do quod which dat giveth dinis in genitivo in the Genitive (Case), atque and in go, quod which (giveth) ginis, sic may be feminei generis of the feminine Gender; dulcedo sweetness faciens making dulcedinis, monstrat sheweth id that tibi to thee, que and compago compaginis a Joint id the same.

The meaning.

Nouns of above two Syllables, ending in do or in go in the Nominative Case, and in dinis or ginis in the Genitive, are of the feminine Gender.

Decl. Dulcedo -dinis. Compago -ginis.

Annotation.

Cupido desire, belongs to this Rule; but hic Cupido the God of Love, to Propria quæ maribus, &c.

34. Adjice add virgo a Virgin, grando Hail, fides Faith, compes a Fetter, teges a Mat, & and seges standing Corn, arbor a Tree, que and hyems Winter, sic sò bacchar the Herb Lady-glove, sindon Silk (or Cambrick) Gorgon a Daughter of Phorcus, icon a Resemblance, & and Amazon a Woman of Amazonia.

The meaning.

These 13 Nouns, increasing flat, are of the feminine Gender:

Decl. Virgo -inis. Grando -inis. Fides fidēi. Compes -idis. Teges -ētis. Seges -ētis. Arbor -ōis. Hyems -ēmis. Bacchar -āris. Sindon -ōnis. Gorgon -ōnis. Icon -ōnis. Amazon -ōnis.

Annotations.

Fides] Is the only Word of the fifth Declension, that increaseth flat; it wants the Plural Number.

Bacchar] Is of the Neuter Gender; but there is read hæc baccharis -is in the same Signification

35. Græcula Greek (Nouns) finita ending in as vel or in is; ut as, lampas a Lamp, iaspis a Jasper, cassis a Helmet, cuspis the Point of a Sword (or Spear), vox una one Word in -us, pecus Cattle dans giving pecudis.

The meaning.

Words in -as or in -is, coming from Greek Femines, and increasing flat with cassis, cuspis & pecus -idis, are of the Feminine Gender.

Decl. Lampas -idis, acc. plur. lampādas. Iaspis -idis. Cassis -idis. Cuspis -idis. Pecus -ūdis.

Annotations.

Græcula] To this Rule may be referred Greek Femines in -ys; as chelys -yos a Lute or Harp, ehlamys -ydis a Cloak.

Pecus pecudis] The Genitive Case is added to distinguish it from hoc pecus -ōris; but I find no material Difference in the Signification; see Laur. Vallade Elegant. lib. 4. c. 42.

36. Adde add his to these forfex a pair of Shears, pellex a Concubine, carex Sedge, simul together atque and supellex Household Goods, appendix a thing added, hystrix a Porcupine, coxendix the Hip, que and filix Fern.

The meaning.

These eight Words in -x, increasing flat, are of the Feminine Gender.

Decl. Forfex -icis. Pellex -icis. Carex -icis. Supellex supellestilis, Abl. supellestili, pl. supellestilia um, &c. Appendix -icis. Hystrix -icis. Coxendix -icis. Filix -icis.

Annotation.

Supellex] Borrows its Cases from hoc supellestile -is, of the same Signification.

37. *Nomen a Noun signans signifying rem non animatam a Thing without Life est in neutrale genus the Neuter Gender, in a (ending) in a; ut as, problema a Proposition in Mathematicks; en (ending) in en; ut as, omen a sign of good or bad Luck; ar (ending) in ar; ut as, jubar a Beam of the Sun, or a Star; ur dans ending in ur; ut as, jecur the Liver; us (ending) in us; ut as, onus a Burden; put (ending) in put; ut as, occiput the hinder Part of the Head.*

The meaning.

Nouns ending in a, en, ar, ur, us or put, signifying Things without Life, and increasing flat, are of the Neuter Gender.

Decl. Problēma -ātis. Omen ominis. Jubar jubāris. Jecur jecō.is. Onus onēris. Occiput occipitis.

Annotation.

Jecur] Sometimes makes jecinōris in the Genitive Case, from the old Word jecinus.

38. *Attamen nevertheless ex his of these peſten a Comb, furfur Bran, sunt are mascula Masculines.*

The meaning and declining.

Peſten -inis and furfur -ūris, increasing flat, are of the Masculine Gender.

39. *Cadaver a dead Carcass, verber a Stripe, iter a Journey, suber a Cork, tuber pro fungo signifying a Fuz-ball, & and uber the Pap or Udder, ginger Ginger, & and laser a sort of Gum, cicer Vetches, & and piper Pepper, atque and papaver Poppy, & and filer the yellow Parsnip, atque and filer a Whisky, sunt are neutra Neuters. Æquor smoothness, marmor a Marble, que and ador fine Wheat, neutra (are) Neuters, atque and pecus Cattle, quando*

quando *when* facit it *maketh* pecoris in genitivo in
the Genitive Case.

The meaning.

These 17 Words increasing flat, are of the Neuter Gender.

Decl. Cadaver -ëris. Verber -ëris. Iter iti-
nëris. Suber -ëris. Tuber -ëris. Uber -ëris. Gin-
giber -ëris. Laser -ëris. Cicer -ëris. Piper -ëris.
Papaver -ëris. Sifer -ëris. Siler -ëris. Equor -ëris.
Marmor -ëris. Ador -ëris. Pecus -ëris.

Annotations.

Verber] Is accounted a Diptote, and thus Declin'd,
Sing. G. verberis, Ab. verbere. Pl. verbera -um,
-ibus, -a, -a, -ibu.

Iter] Borrows its Genitive Case from itiner, which
is out of use.

Pro fungo tuber] Hæc tuber is a kind of Tree ;
hic tuber the Fruit of that Tree ; hoc tuber a Fur-
ball ; also a Swelling.

Gingiber] Is more usually written zinziber.

Laser] Is the Gum or Juice of the Herb Laserpi-
tium ; or Master-wort.

40. Cardo a Hinge, margo the Brink of a River,
an Edge or Brim, cinis Ashes, obex a Bolt or Latch,
pulvis Dust or Powder, adeps Fatness, forceps the
Tongs, pumex a Pumice, ramex a broken Belly,
anas a Duck or Drake, imbrex a Gutter-Tile sunt
are dubij generis of the doubtful Gender. Adde add
culex a Gnat, natrix a Water Snake, & and onyx
a Nail or Claw, cum prole with its Compound, que
and flix Flint ; quamvis although usus use vult will
(have) hæc these melius rather dicier to be called
mascula Masculines.

The meaning.

These 16 Words, increasing flat, are Doubtfuls ; but
m y more safely be used in the Masculine Gender.

Decl. Cardo -inis. Margo -inis. Cinis cinēris.
 Obex obicis. Pulvis -ēris. Adeps adipis. Forceps
 forcipis. Pumex pumicis. Ramex ramicis. Anas
 anātis. Imbrex imbricis. Culex culicis. Natrix
 natricis. Onyx onychis. Sardonyx sardonichis.
 Silex filicis.

Annotations.

Adeps] *May be used in the Masculine or Feminine Gender.*

Forceps] *Is only Feminine.*

Anas] *Is not found in the Masculine.*

Imbrex] *Is Masculine or Feminine.*

Onyx] *And its Compound Sardonyx are Doubtfuls.*

Onyx signifying a Jewel is Feminine; for an Alaba-
 ster Stone, 'tis Masculine.

41. *Ista those sunt are communis generis of the Common of two Genders, vigil a watchful Person, pugil a Champion, exul one banished, præsul a Bishop, homo a Man, nemo no Body, martyr a Witness, Ligur a Ligurian, augur a Soothsayer, or Diviner, & and Arcas an Arcadian, antistes a chief Person, miles a Soldier, pedes ones that goes a Foot, interpretes an Expounder, comes a Companion, an Earl, hospes an Host or Hostess; sic so ales a large Bird, præses a Governor, princeps a Prince, auceps a Fowler, eques a Horseman, a Knight, obses a Hostage.*

The meaning.

These 22 Nouns increasing flat, are of the Common of two Genders

Decl. Vigil -ilis. Pugil -ilis. Exul -ilis. Præsul -ilis. Homo hom -inis. Nemo dat. nemini. acc. ne-
 minem, abl. nemine, plur. caret. Martyr -yris.
 Ligur -ūris. Augur -ūris. Arcas -adis. Antistes
 -itis. Miles -itis. Pedes -itis. Interpretes -itis. Comes
 -itis. Hospes -itis. Ales -itis. Præses -itis. Princeps
 -ipis. Auceps aucupis. Eques -itis. Obses obsidi.

Annotations.

Communis generis] Most of these Words are common in Signification; but these only are Commons in use, nemo, martyr, augur, antistes, miles, comes. The rest may be used as Masculines.

Præul] Signifies properly the chief Priest of the Salij, or Dancing Priests of Mars: But it is used among the Moderns to signify any Bishop or Church-Governor.

Comes] For an Earl is only Masculine. The Feminine is Comitissa for a Countess; but in this Signification they are not of ancient Original.

Augur] Was one that predicted, what was to happen, by the flying or chirping of Birds.

Princeps] Properly signifies any chief Person. For a Prince, 'tis of a modern Date, and has a Barbarous Feminine, principissa a Princess.

42. *Atque* and *multa alia nomina* many other Nouns, quæ which creantur are Compounded à verbis from Verbs; ut as, *conjux* a Husband or Wife, *judex* a Judge, *vindex* an Avenger or Defender, *opifex* a Handycraftsman, & *aruspex* a Diviner.

The meaning.

These five Words in x, with many more of like kind, being compounded from Verbs, and increasing flat, are of the Common of two Genders.

The Declining.

Conjux -jūgi. *Judex* -dicis. *Vindex* -dicis. *Opifex* -ficis. *Aruspex* -spicis:

Annotations.

Conjux] Is common in Construction; the rest are Masculines.

Aruspex] Was one that predicted by viewing the Entrails of Beasts sacrific'd. There stand in the Margin *artifex* an Artist, *municeps* a free Denizen, *particeps*

^a Partaker, as additional Examples to this Rule; but *municeps* only is found to be common, the other two are Masculines, and generally all others of the like sort.

43. *Adjectiva Adjectives habentia having, duntaxat only unam vocem one ending retinent have omne genus every Gender sub una under the one ending, ut as, foelix happy, audax bold.*

The meaning.

If an Adjective have but one ending, it is Masculine, Feminine and Neuter.

The declining.

Hic hæc & hoc foelix foelicis. Hic hæc & hoc audax audacis.

Annotation.

Adjectives undeclined, whether Singular or Plural, are comprehended under this Rule; as hic hæc & hoc nequam; hi he & hæc quatuor, quinque, tot, &c.

44. *Si if cadant they end sub gemina voce with two Terminations, velut as omnis & omne all, vox prior the first Termination, est is commune the Common duum of two, vox altera the other Termination neutrum (is) Neuter.*

The meaning.

If an Adjective have two Endings, the first is Masculine and Feminine, the other Neuter.

The Declining.

Hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne, G. omnis, &c.

Annotations.

All Adjectives in is make their Ablative Singular in i, and their Genitive Plural in ium.

To this Rule belong Comparatives in *or* and *us* ; as *hic* & *hæc* *melior* & *hoc* *melius*, G. *melioris*, whose Ablative Singular ends in *-e* or *-i* indifferently, and the Genitive Plural in *-um*.

45. At but si if variant they vary tres voces three Terminations ; ut as, *sacer sacra sacrum* *holy*, vox prima the first Word est is mas Masculine, altera the second *fæmina* Feminine, tertia the third *neutrum* Neuter.

The meaning.

If an Adjective have three Endings, the first is Masculine, the second is Feminine, and the third Neuter.

The declining.

Nom. *Sacer m. sacra f. sacrum n.* Gen. *Sacri sacrae sacri*, &c.

Annotations.

To this Rule belong all Superlatives ; as, *dulcissimus -ma -mum*, &c.

The varying of an Adjective by its Gender is called Motion.

Some Adjectives of three Terminations in *-er*, do not increase in their Motion, as *pulcher pulchra pulchrum*. Others increase a Syllable, which is sounded short ; as *tener tenera tenerum*, *miser misera miserum*, &c.

Dexter makes *dextra dextrum*, & *dextera dextèrum*.

Satur seems to be made by Apocope, from *saturus -ra -rum*.

45. At but sunt there are (Nouns) quæ which vocares you would call prope almost substantiva Substantives flexu by (their) declining, tamen yet reperta (they are) found adjectiva Adjectives naturâ by Nature que and usu by Use ; talia such sunt are pauper Poor, puber grown to Age, cum with degener unlike

like his Ancestors, uber fruitful, & and dives rich, locuples wealthy, sospes safe, comes at Attendant, atque and superstes surviving cum paucis aliis with a few others, quæ which lectio justa due reading docebit will teach.

The meaning.

These 9 Adjectives and some few others are very rarely us'd in the Neuter Gender.

The Declining.

Hic & hæc pauper -përis. Puber -bëris. Degëner -nëris. Uber -bëris. Dives -vitis. Locuples -plëtis. Sospes -spitis. Comes -mitis. Superstes -stitis.

Annotations.

Comes] is commonly used as a Substantive.

Cum paucis alijs:] such as cicur tame, hebes dull, memor mindful, compos. able to govern, impos unable to govern, inops needy, decolor faded in colour, bicolor of two colours, versicolor of many colours; and yet most of these, as well as the Examples of the Rule, are found with neutral Substantives; but so rarely that it is not safe to imitate them.

46. Hæc these gaudent like adsciscere to take proprium quendam flexum a certain peculiar declining sibi to themselves, campester of or belonging to the Field, volucer swift, celeberrimus famous, celer speedy, atque and saluber healthful; jungere add pedester of or belonging to the foot, equester of or belonging to the Horse, & and acer sharp; jungere add paluster of or belonging to the Fens, ac and alacer chearful, sylvester of or belonging to the Woods. At but tu thou variabis shalt move hæc these sic in this manner; hic celer masculine, hæc celeris feminine, hoc celere neutro in the Neuter Gender; aut or aliter otherwise sic thus, hic atque hæc celeris Masculine and
Femi-

Feminine, rursus again hoc celere est is neutrum neuter tibi for thee.

The meaning.

These 11 Adjectives of the third Declension have a peculiar ending in er for the Nominative and Vocative Case Singular.

The Declining.

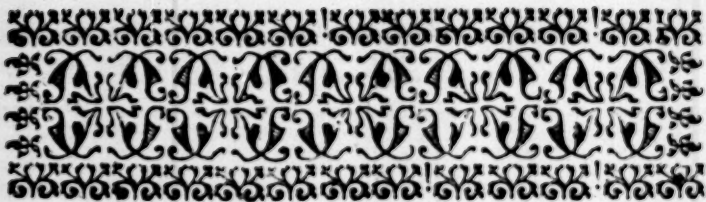
Hic campester, hic & hæc campestris, & hoc campestre. Volacer .cris & -cre. Celæber -bris & -bre. Celer .læris & -lære. Saluber .bris & -bre. Pedester .tris & -tre. Equester .stris & -stre. Acer acris & acre. Paluster .stris & -stre. Alacer .cris & cre. Sylvester .stris & -stre.

Annotation.

In most other Cases but the Nominative and Vocative Singular, these Words follow the Pattern of Adjectives in -is; but their Ablative ends in -e or -i, and celer makes celærum in the Genitive Plural.

A N





A N
EXPLICATION
O F
Quæ genus, &c.

1  Unto let them be Heteroclita
Heteroclites, *quæ* which variant
alter genus Gender aut or flex-
um Declension, *quæcunque* what-
soever [Nouns] deficient do want,
vz or superant do exceed, novato
ritu by an unusual Method.

The meaning.

*There are three kinds of Heteroclites, Variant, De-
ficient and Redundant.*

Annotations.

Heteroclita] Heteroclites are such as differ in
declining from the common way of Nouns.

Quæ

Quæ variant] Variants are such as have one Gender in the singular Number, and another in the plural; or follow one Declension in the singular Number, and another in the plural.

Deficiunt] Deficients, or Defectives, are such Nouns, as want something in Declining.

Superantve] Redundants have more than usual, either in their Ending, or their Gender, or their Declension.

2. Cernis you perceive hæc these variantia changing genus [their] Gender ac and partim partly flexum declining. Pergamus Troy infelix urbs the unhappy City Troûm of the Trojans gignit maketh Pergama, quod which supellex Household-stuff ipsa it self facit doth, nisi unless careat it want plurali the plural Number; singula [these] singulares gaudent delight fæmineis with feminines, pluralia being plurals neutris with Neuters.

The meaning.

Pergamus and Supellex, being Feminines in the singular Number, are Neuters in the plural.

The Declining.

Hæc Pergamus -i, Plur. Pergama -orum, &c.
Hæc Supellex Supellestilis, Plur. Supellestilia -ium &c.

Annotations.

Pergamum is used in the singular Number by good Authors.

Hæc Hierosolyma -a Jerusalem, is of the Neuter Gender and second Declension in the plural. Hæc Carbasus -i a Sail, is Neuter in the plural.

3. Prior numerus the singular Number dat giveth neutrum genus the [Neuter] Gender his to these [Nouns] alter the Plural utrumque both [Masculine and Neuter] rastrum a Harrow or Rake, cum fræno with

with *frænum* a *Bridle*, *filum* a *Thread*, atque and
 simul also *capistrum* a *Halter*. Item also *Argos*
 [the City] *Argos* & and *cœlum* *Heaven* Singula be-
 ing Singulars sunt are neutra Neuters ; sed but audi
 mind, vocitabis thou shalt call *cœlos* *Heavens* & and
Argos *Argi* duntaxat only mascula Masculines ; sed
 but *fræna* *Bridles*, & and *frænos* *Bridles* quo pacto
 after which manner & also formant they decline cæ-
 tera the rest.

The meaning.

Rastrum, *frænum*, *filum* and *capistrum*, are Neu-
 ters in the singular Number, and both Masculine and
 Neuter in the Plural ; *Argos* and *cœlum* only Mas-
 culines in the Plural.

The Declining.

Rastrum -i, Plur. *rastri* & *rastra*. *Frænum* -i,
 Plur. *fræni* & *fræna*: *Filum* -i, Plur. *fili* & *fila*,
Capistrum -i, Plur. *capistri* & *capistra*. *Argos* -i,
 Plur. *Argi*. *Cœlum* -i, Plur. *cœli*.

Annotation.

Filum and *capistrum* are not safe to be used in
 the Masculine Gender.

4. *Nundinum* a *Fair* or great *Market*, & and hinc
 for the same reason *epulum* a *Feast*, quibus to which
 addito add *balneum* a *Bath* ; & and hæc these, qui-
 dem indeed sunt are neutra Neuters primo in the
 singular [Number] muliebria Feminines rite usually
 secundo in the Plural. Constat it is plain, *Juvena-*
lem that *Juvenal* habere hath *balnea* *Baths* plurali
 in the plural [Number.]

The meaning.

Nundinum, *epulum*, and *balneum*, are of the Neu-
 ter Gender, and second Declension in the singular Num-
 ber ; but of the Feminine Gender, and first Declension
 in the Plural.

The Declining.

Sing. Nundinum -i, *Plur.* nundinæ -arum. *S.* Epulum -i, *Plur.* epulæ -arum. *S.* Balneum -i, *Plur.* Balneæ -arum, & balnea -orum.

Annotation.

To these may be added Delicium a Pleasure, *Plur.* deliciæ -arum.

5. Hæc these singularia being Singulars dantur are given maribus to Masculines, plurima [when] Plurals neutris to Neuters, Mænalus a Hill in Arcadia, atq; and Dindymus a Hill in Phrygia Sacer mons a sacred Mountain, Ismarus a Hill in Thracia, atque and Tartara Hell, Taygetus a Hill in Laconia, Tænara a Promontory and Town in Peloponnesus, Massici a Hill in Campania, & and altus Gargarus the lofty Top of Ida.

The meaning.

These eight Words are Masculines in the singular Number, and Neuters in the Plural.

The Declining.

Mænalus -i, *Plur.* Mænala -orum. Dindymus -i, *Plur.* Dindyma -orum. Ismarus -i, *Plur.* Ismara -orum. Tartarus -i, *Plur.* Tartara -orum. Taygetus -i, *Plur.* Taygeta -orum. Tænarus -i, *Plur.* Tænara -orum. Massicus -i, *Plur.* Massica -orum. Gargarus -i, *Plur.* Gargara -orum.

6. At but numerus alter the plural Number dabit will allow utrumque genus both the Genders, his to these, sibilus hissing, atque and jocus a Jest, locus a place, et and Campanus Avernus, the Lake Avernus in Campania.

The meaning.

These 4 Words are Masculines in the singular Number, and both Masculine and Neuter in the Plural.

The Declining.

Sibilus -i, *Plur.* sibili & sibila. Jocus i, *Plur.* joci & joca. Locus .i, *Plur.* loci & loca. Aver-nus i, *Plur.* Averni & Averna.

7. Propago the Stock, quæ which sequitur follow-eth, est is manca defective numero in number, ve or casu in case.

The meaning.

Nouns that want some Case or Number are called Defectives, or Deficients.

8. Vocabis thou shalt call [them] Aptota Aptotes, quæ which variant alter nullum casum no Case, ut as, fas a religious Right, nil nothing, nihil nothing, instar a likeness; et and multa many in u simul i ending in u and i; ut as hæc these sunt are, que both cornu a Horn, que and genu a Knee; sic so gummi Gum, frugi useful; sic so Tempe a pleasant Field in Thes-saly, tot so many, quot how many, et and omnes numeros all Nouns of Number a tribus from three ad centum to an hundred.

The meaning.

Nouns, that vary no ending from the Nominative Case, are called Aptotes, or Nouns undeclined,

The Examples.

Sing. Nom. & Acc. hoc fas. Sing. Nom. Acc. & Abl. hoc nil. Sing. N. Acc. & Abl. hoc nihil. Sing. Nom. & Acc. hoc instar. Singul. hoc cornu through all Cases. Plur. cornua, -uum, -ibus, -ua, -ua, -ibus. Sing. hoc genu, through all Cases. Plur. genua -uum, -ibus, &c. Sing. hoc gummi, thro' all Cases. Sing. hic hæc & hoc frugi, through all Cases. Plur. Nom. & Acc. hæc Tempe. Plur. hi hæc & hæc tot, & quot, thro' all Cases.

Annotations.

Multa & in u simul i | To these may be added, Hoc Astu a City, which is only used in the Nom. or Acc. Sing. Hoc gelu Frost, wanting the Plural. Hoc veru a Spit, Plur. verua -uum -ibus, &c. Hoc sinapi Mustard, Plur. caret.

Sic Tempe] Add these Words in e, Hoc volupe a pleasure, Plur. car. Hoc necesse v. necessum need, Plur. car. Sing. Nom. Acc. & Abl. hoc gauisape a Rug, Plur. car. Sing. Nom. Acc. & Abl. hoc mane the Morning, Plur. caret.

Tot quot] To these add their Compounds, totidem just as many, aliquot a few, quotquot as many as, quotcunq; how many soever.

Omnes numeros] The Cardinal Adjectives included here are such as quatuor four, quinque five, sex six, &c. viginti twenty, triginta thirty, quadraginta forty, &c.

But mille a thousand, is sometimes a Substantive, and sometimes an Adjective, and may be thus distinguished: The Substantive is declined, Sing. hoc mille, thro' all Cases; Plur. millia -ium -ibus, &c. The Adjective thus, Plur. bi hæ & hæc mille, thro' all Cases. And Note, that mille the Substantive may be joined with an Adjective, as duo millia; but the Adjective mille takes an Adverb, as bis mille.

9. Que and nomen a Noun est is Monoptoton a Monoptote, cui to which vox una one Case cadit happeneth; ceu as noctu by Night, natu by Birth, iussu by order, injussu without leave or order, simul and also astu by craft, promptu in readiness, permissu by leave; legimus we have read astus cunning tricks plurali in the plural Number; legimus we have read inficias denial, sed but vox ea sola that Case only reperta est is found.

The meaning.

These nine Nouns are called Monoptotes, because they have only one oblique Case.

The Declining.

Abl. Sing. noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, promptu, permissu. Acc. plur. astus and inficias.

10. Sunt they are Diptota Diptotes, quibus to which duplex flexura a double ending remansit hath remained ; ut as fors chance dabit will give forte by chance sexto in the Ablative Case, quoque also spontis of his own accord sponte of his own accord ; sic so plus more habet hath pluris of more, repetundarum of Bribery repetundis from Bribery ; et and jugeris of an Acre dat giveth jugere from an Acre sexto in the Ablative Case ; autem and verberis of a stripe verbere from a stripe ; quoque also suppetiæ succours dant give suppetias succours quarto in the Accusative Case ; tantundem just as much dat giveth tantidem of the same value, simul also impetis of force dat giveth hoc impete with force ; junge add vicem a turn vice by turn sexto in the Ablative Case, nec nor lego do I read plura more. Hæc quatuor these four verberis of a stripe atque and vicem a turn, sic so plus more cum with jugere an Acre, renuere have retained cunctos casus all their Cases numero secundo in the plural Number.

The meaning.

These ten Nouns are called Diptotes, because they have only two Cases, but of different Terminations ; yet verberis, vicem, plus, & jugere, have all their Cases in the plural Number.

The Declining.

Sing. Nom. hæc fors, Abl. forte. Sing. Gen. Spontis, Abl. hæc sponte. Sing. Nom. & Acc. hoc plus, Gen. pluris. Plur. Nom. hi & hæc plures & hæc plura, G. plurium, D. pluribus, A. plures & plura, V. plures & plura, Abl. pluribus ; Gen. plur. repetundarum, Abl. repetundis, Gen. sing. jugeris, Abl. jugere,

jugere, *Plur.* jugera -um -ibus, &c. *Gen. sing.* verberis, *Abl.* verbere, *Plur.* verbera -um -ibus, &c. *Nom. plur.* suppetiæ, *Acc.* suppetias. *Nom. & Acc. Sing.* tantundem, *Gen.* tantidem. *Gen. sing.* impetis, *Abl.* impete. *Acc. sing.* vicem, *Abl.* vice, *Plur. Nom.* vices, *G. caret.* D. -ibus, &c.

Annotations.

Repetundarum repetundis] *These Words are put by a change of Letter, for repetendarum & repetendis, which are the Cases of the Participle repetendus, agreeing with pecuniarum & pecuniis. They are always found after Verbs of accusing, and that's the Reason they have no other Cases.*

Nec lego plura] *The Author had met with no more Diptotes; yet these may be added, Gen. tabi of corrupted Blood, Abl. tabo. Nom. dica, an Action at Law, Acc. dicam. Nom. & Acc. Chaos, a confused heap, Abl. chao. Nom. melos a Tune, Abl. melo. Nom. vesper the Evening, Abl. vespere or vesperi.*

II. Vocantur they are called Triptota Triptotes, quibus in which inflectis thou declinest tres casus three Cases; ut as precis of a Prayer atque and precem a Prayer, & and blandus a fair-spoken Man petit courts amicam his Mistress prece by intreaty: Sic so legis thou readeft est it is opis nostræ in our Power, fer opem help thou, atque and dignus worthy ope of assistance.

The meaning.

Precis & opis are called Triptotes, because they have but three Cases in the singular Number.

The Declining.

Sing. Gen. precis, *Acc.* precem, *Abl.* prece, *Plur.* preces, precum, precibus, &c. *Sing. Gen.* opis, *Acc.* opem, *Abl.* ope, *Plur.* opes, opum, opibus, &c.

Annotations.

Precis atque precem] *The Dative Case preci is twice used in Terence, and I should make no scruple to imitate it.*

Opis, opem] *The Nominative Ops is the Name of a Heathen Goddess. The Plural opes signifies Wealth or Substance.*

To these add, Sing. Gen. sordis of filth, Acc. sordem, Abl. sorde, Plur. sordes, sordium, sordibus, &c.

12. At but frugis of Corn or Fruit tantum only caret wants recto the Nominative Case, et and ditionis of Government.

The meaning.

Frugis & ditionis are Tetraptores, because they want the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

The Declining.

Sing. Gen. frugis, Dat. frugi, Acc. frugem, Abl. fruge. Plur. fruges, frugum, frugibus, &c. Sing. Gen. ditionis, Dat. ditioni, Acc. ditionem. Abl. ditione. Plur. ditiones, ditionum, ditionibus, &c.

Annotation.

Add, Sing. Gen. proceris of a Nobleman, Dat. proceri, Acc. procerem, Abl. procere. Plur. proceres, procerum, proceribus, &c.

13. Vis force est is vox integra a word perfect [in its Cases] nisi but that dativus the Dative Case, forte perhaps desit may be wanting; numerus prior the singular Number mutilus is imperfect omnibus his in all these, alter the other integer whole.

The meaning.

Vis wants only the Dative Case Singular.

The

The Declining.

Sing. Nom. vis, Gen. vis, Acc. vim, Voc. vis, Abl. vi. Plur. vires, virium, viribus, &c.

Annotation.

Omnibus his] *All these just mentioned, viz. precis, opis, frugis, ditionis, & vis, have the whole plural Number.*

14. *Hæc these Words sæpe often carent want quinto casu the Vocative Case, quæ which referunt have relation, ut as qui which; quæ which percontantur ask a Question, ut as, ecquis who; & and quæ those which distribuunt separate, ut as nullus none, neuter neither of the two, & and omnis all: Infinita Indefinites solent use jungi to be added his to these, ut as quilibet any one, alter another, & and pronomina Pronouns, præter hæc quatuor except these four infra underneath, noster ours, nostras of our Party, meus mine & and tu thou.*

The meaning.

Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites, and all Pronouns (but tu, meus, noster and nostras) are Pentaptotes, because they want the Vocative Case in both Numbers.

The declining.

S. Nom. qui, quæ, quod, G. cujus, &c. S. Nom. ecquis, ecqua, ecquod vel ecquid, G. eccujus, &c. S. Nom. nullus, nulla, nullum, G. nullius, &c. S. Nom. neuter, neutra, neutrum, G. neutrius, &c. S. Nom. quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet, G. cujuslibet, &c. S. Nom. alter, altera, alterum, G. alterius, &c. S. Nom. noster, nostra, nostrum, G. nostri, nostræ, nostri, &c. S. Nom. hic, hæc & hoc nostras, G. nostratis, &c. S. Nom. meus, mea, meum, G. mei, meæ, mei, &c. S. Nom. tu, G. tui, &c.

An.

Annotations.

Quæ referunt] *Relatives have a Reference to some Substantive before expressed; they are hic, ille, ipse, iste, is, idem and qui.*

Quæ percontantur] *Interrogatives are Adjectives that ask a Question, whether they be Nouns, as uter, qualis, quantus, quotus; or Pronouns, as qu's, num-quis, ecquis, cujus and cujas.*

Quæ distribuunt] *Partitives are Adjectives, that express universality or some Part, or imply a Negation of a Person or Thing; as, omnis, quisque, unusquisque, quotusquisque, quidam, quispiam, aliquis, ullus, solus, uter, alter, alius, nemo, nullus neuter.*

Infinita] *Indefinites do not determine any certain Person or Thing; and all Interrogatives may be thus used.*

Cunctus, cæterus and reliquus, do also want the Vocative Case.

15. *Notes mind propria cuncta all proper Names, quibus est natura which have a Nature coercens binding ne fuerint that they may not be plurima Plurals; ut as, Mars Mars, Cato Cato, Gallia France, Roma Rome, Ida (the Hill) Ida, Tagus (the River) Tayo, Lælaps (the Dog) Tempest, Parnassus the Muses Hill, que and Bucephalus Alexander's Horse.*

The meaning.

All proper Names that have the singular Number, do want the Plural.

The declining.

Hic Mars Martis. Hic Cato Catōnis. Hæc Gallia .æ. Hæc Roma .æ. Hæc Ida .æ. Hic Tagus .i. Hic Lælaps Lælāpis. Hic Parnassus .i. Hic Bucephalus .i.

Anno-

Annotation.

Proper Names may have the plural Number, when the same Name belongs to several, or when they have respect to likenesses, or when several Parts of a Country are called by one Name; as Duodecim Cæsares, Domiti Marones, Rex Galliarum.

16. Dabis thou shalt add frumenta Bread-corn his to these (proper Names) pensa Things weighed, herbas Herbs, uda Liquids, metalla Metals, in quibus in which ipse requiras do thou search quæ what sint be placita the Opinions authorum of Authors; est there is (a time) ubi when hæc these retinent have pluralem a Plural, est there is (a time) ubi when spernunt they refuse it.

The meaning.

The Common Names of Grain, of Things sold by Weight, of Herbs, of Liquors, and of Metals, are seldom used in the plural Number.

Annotations.

Frumenta] *As triticum, ador, filigo, Names of Wheat; secale Rye, lens Lentils, milium Millet. Tet faba a Bean, avena Oats, lupinus Lupines, pisum Peas, and zizanium Tares, have the Plural Number.*

Pensa] *Piper Pepper, saccharum Sugar, zinziber Ginger, resina Rosin, sebum Tallow, butyrum Butter, lardum Bacon, &c. yet pix Pitch and cera Wax have the Plural Number in Virgil.*

Herbas] *Ruta Rue, salvia Sage, linum Flax, beta the Beet, apium Parsley, &c. Tet Herbs, distinguish'd by their Root, Clove or Flower, may have the Plural Number; as pastinaca the Parsnep, napus a Turnep, cepa an Onion, allium Garlick, lilium a Lily, papaver a Poppy, &c. Also these, carduus a Thistle, urtica*

urtica a Nettle, *malva* Mallows, *cicuta* Hemlock,

Uda] Liquids, as *nectar* the Drink of the Gods, *acetum* Vinegar, *cerevisia* Ale. Yet *aqua* Water *vinum* Wine, *mustum* new Wine or Wort, have the Plural Number.

Metalla] Metals, are, *aurum* Gold, *argentum* Silver, *chalybs* Steel, *ferrum* Iron, *plumbum* Lead, *orichalcum* Copper, &c. Yet *æs* Brass, bath the Plural.

To these may be added Minerals, which generally want the Plural Number; as *sulphur* Brimstone, *nitrum* Nitre, *stibium* Antimony, *minium* red Lead. Yet *electrum* Amber makes *electra* in the Plural.

17. *Hordea* Barley, *farra* Corn, *forum* a Market, *mel* Honey, *mulsum* Mead, *defruta* new Wine sodden half away, que and thus *Frankincense*, pluralia being Plurals servant keep tantum only tres similes voces three like Cases.

The meaning.

These seven Neuters have only the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative Cases in the Plural Number.

The declining.

Hordeum -i, Plur. Nom. Acc. Voc. *hordea*. Far *farris*. *Forum* -i. *Mel mellis*. *Mulsum* -i. *Defrutum* -i. Thus *thuris*.

18. *Hesperus* the Evening-Star, & and *vesper* the Evening, *pontus* the Sea, que and *limus* Mud, que and *simus* Dung, sic so *penus* Provision, & and *sanguis* Blood, sic so *æther* the Sky, *nemo* no Body. Sed but *ista* these sunt are mascula Masculines vix excedentia hardly exceeding numerum primum the singular Number.

The meaning.

These nine Masculines are very rarely us'd in the plural Number.

The declining.

Hesperus .i. Vesper -ëris. Pontus .i. Limus .i. Fumus .i. Penus -ûs. Sanguis sanguinis. Æther -ëris. Nemo dat. nemini.

Annotations.

Vesper] Vesperus .i. and vespera .æ the Evening, are used in good Authors, and have no Plural.

To these may be added, pudor *Shame*, sopor a sound Sleep, cæstus a Woman's Girdle, viscus Bird-lime, muscus Moss, meridies Noon, mundus Women's Attire, uncus an Iron Hook or Drag, cultus Tillage.

19. Singula (these) Singulars fœminei generis of the Feminine Gender raro seldom pluralia (are) Plurals, pubes ripe Age, atque and salus Health, sic so talio returning of like for like, cum indole with indoles a natural Disposition, tussis a Cough, pix Pitch, humus the Ground, atque and lues a Pestilence or Murrain, sitis Thirst, & and fuga flight; junge add quietem Rest, sic so cholera the Cholerick Humour of the Body, atque and fames Hunger, que and bilis Choler or Passion, senectâ old Age, juvenus Youth.

The meaning.

These sixteen Feminines are seldom used in the plural Number.

The declining.

Pubes .is. Salus salutis. Talio -ônis. Indoles .is. Tussis .is. Pix picis. Humus .i. Lues .is. Sitis .is. Fuga .æ. Quies -ëris. Cholera .æ. Fames .is. Bilis .is. Senectâ .æ. Juventus juventutis.

20. Sed but tamen yet hæc these soboles an Offspring, labes a Spot, ut as & also omnia all (Nouns) quintæ of the fifth (Declension) sæp- often tenebunt will keep tres limites casus three like Cases plurali in the plural (Number). Excipe except res a Thing, species a Kind, facies a Face, que and acies an Edge, que and dies a Day; quas voces which Words licet esse may be totas whole numero secundo in the plural Number.

The meaning.

Soboles, Labes, and all Nouns of the fifth Declension want the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative Plural, except res, species, facies, acies & dies, which have the whole plural Number.

The Declining.

Hæc soboles -is. Hæc labes -is. Hæc res rei.
Hæc species -ei. Hæc facies -ei. Hæc acies -ei.
Hic vel hæc dies diei.

21. Solent they use nectere to add multa muliebria many Feminines istis to these; ut as hæc these sunt are, stultitia Folly, invidia Envy, et and sapientia Wisdom, desidia sloth, atque and innumeræ voces abundance of words id genus of that sort, quas which lectio reading præbet supplieth; quam which præfixam tibi being placed before thee collige account ceu as certum filum a sure-guiding Thread. Adde put numerum secundum the plural Number his to these rarius seldom sed but yet quandoque sometimes.

The meaning.

These four Feminines, and many others like them, signifying abstract qualities, are sometimes, tho' but seldom, used in the plural Number.

The Declining.

-Stultitia -æ, Invidia -æ, Sapientia -æ, Desidia -æ.

22. *Nec neither licet may we deferre allow nume-
rum secundum the plural Number his neutris to these
Neuters, delictum a Pleasure, senium old Age, le-
thum Death, que and cœnum Dirt, que and salum
the Salt-Sea, sic so barathrum a deep Dungeon, virus
Poison, vitrum Glass, que and viscum Bird-lime,
que and penum Victuals, justitium the Vacation, ni-
hilum nothing, ver the Spring, lac Milk, gluten
Glue, simul also halec Pickle. Adde add gelu Frost,
solium a Throne, jubar a Beam of the Sun or a Star.
Hic here quoque also ponas put talia multa many
such, quæ as occurrent will come in the way tibi to
thee legenti reading.*

The meaning.

These 19 Neuters have no Plural Number.

The Declining.

Delictum .i. Senium .ii. Lethum .i. Cœnum .i.
Salum .i. Barathrum .i. Virus .i. Vitrum .i.
Viscum .i. Penum .i. Justitium .ii. Nihilum .i.
Ver veris. Lac lactis. Gluten .inis. Halec .ecis.
Gelu indecl. Solium .ii. Jubar .aris.

Annotations.

*Solium] Signifies a Throne or Seat, cut out of one
entire Piece of Wood, and is used by Pliny in the plural
Number.*

*To these may be added ebur Ivory, fas right, nefas
impossible, fel Gall, hilum the black Eye of a Bean,
nihil nothing, nil nothing, pelagus the Sea, pus filthy
Matter, sinapi Mustard, vulgus the Rabble.*

23. *Mascula these Masculines sunt are contenta
confin'd numero secundo by the plural Number, manes
deceased Spirits, majores Ancestors, cancelli Lattices,
liberi Children, & and antes the outmost Ranks of
Vines, menses profluvium the Monthly Terms, le-*

mures Night Spirits, fasti Calendars, atque and minores Posterity, natales the Original Descent, cum when signant it signifies genus the Parentage: Adde add penates the Household Gods, & and loca Places plurali in the Plural Number, quales such as que both Gabij the City of the Gabines, que and Locri the People of Locris, & and quæcunque whatsoever similis rationis of the like Kind, legas thou mayst read passim any where.

The meaning.

These eleven Masculines, with several proper Names of Cities and People, are never us'd in the singular Number.

The declining.

Manes manium. Majores -rum. Cancelli -orum. Liberi -orum. Antes antium. Menses mensium. Lemures -rum. Fasti -orum. Minores -rum. Natales -ium. Penates -ium. Gabij -orum. Locri -orum.

Annotation.

To these may be added, cœlites the Saints above, fori the Decks of a Ship, inferi the Spirits below, posteri the People that live after us, pugillares writing Tables, superi the Gods above, Delphi Delphos.

24. Hæc these sunt are scæminei generis of the Feminine Gender que and numeri secundi of the plural Number, exuviæ Cloaths put off, phaleræ Trophies, que and grates a Requital, manubiæ Monies taken for Spoils, & and Idus the Ides of a Month, antiæ Locks upon the Forehead, & and induciæ a Truce, simulque and also insidiæ Ambushments, que and minæ Threatnings, excubiæ Watch and Ward, nonæ the Nones of a Month, nugæ Trifles, que and iricæ Fooleries, Calendæ the first Day of the Month.

quæ

quisquiliæ Sweepings, thermæ hot Baths, cunæ a Cradle, diræ Curses, que and exequiæ Funeral Ceremonies, feriæ Holy Days, & and inferiæ Sacrifices for the Dead, sic so que both primitiæ first Fruits, que and plagæ Toils for wild Beasts signantes signifying retia Nets, & and valvæ folding Doors or Gates, que and divitiæ Riches, item also nuptiæ Marriage, & and lactes the small Guts: Thebæ Thebes, addantur may be added, & and Athenæ Athens, quod genus of which kind invenias thou mayst find & also nomina plura more Names locorum of Places.

The meaning.

These 27 Feminines, with several proper Names of Cities, want the singular Number.

The declining.

Exuviæ -arum. Phaleræ arum. Grates, Acc: grates. Manubiæ -arum. Idus Iduum. An iæ -arum. Induciæ -arum. Infidæ -arum. Minæ -arum. Excubiæ -arum. Nonæ -arum. Nugæ -arum. Tricæ -arum. Calendæ -arum. Quisquiliæ arum. Thermæ .arum. Cunæ -arum. Diræ -arum. Exequiæ -arum. Feriæ -arum. Inferiæ -arum. Primitiæ -arum. Plagæ -arum. Valvæ -arum. Divitiæ -arum. Nuptiæ -arum. Lactis -ium. Thebæ -arum. Athenæ .arum.

Annotations.

Minæ] This signifies also the Battlements or Tops of Towers. Mina in the singular Number signifies a Pound, both of Coin and Weight.

Feriæ] Ecclesiastical Writers use feria in the singular Number, for a Sunday or Holiday.

Plagæ] Plaga in the singular Number signifies a Wound or Stripe; also a Coast or Climate.

To this Rule may be added apinæ Trifles, fortunæ an Estate, gerræ Hardles of Twigs, scopæ a Broom or Besom, tenebræ Darkness, ædes an House, reli-

quæ a Remainder, vindiciæ an Assertion of Liberty; Gades an Island in the Straits Mouth, Esquilæ a Hill by Rome. Also Dryades the Wood-fairies, Eumenides the Furies of Hell, Parcæ the Destinies, Symplegades two Rocks in the Sea of Thrace, are seldom used in the singular Number.

25. Hæc neutra these Neuters leguntur are read plurali in the plural (Number), rarius very seldom primo in the singular, mœnia the Walls of a City, cum tesquis with tesqua rough Places, præcordia the Parts about the Heart, lustra the filthy Dens ferarum of wild Beasts, arma Weapons, mapalia Cottages or Sheds, sic so bellaria Sweet Meats, munia Places of Trust, castra a Camp, funus a Burial petit requireth justa funeral Ceremonies, & and virgo a young Woman pe it requireth sponsalia a Marriage Contract, disertus an eloquent Man amat loveth rostra the Pleading Place, que and pueri Children gestant carry crepundia Rattles; que and infantes Infants colunt esteem cunabula the Cradle; augur the Augur consulit considers exta the Entrails, & and absolvens finishing recantat repeats effata solemn Prayers superis to the Gods above. Festa the Feasts deum of the Gods poterunt may jungi be added, seu as Bacchanalia the Feasts of Bacchus. Quod si but if leges thou shalt read plura more licet reponas thou mayst place them quoque also hæc classe under this Rank.

The meaning.

These 16 Neuters, with the Names of Feasts dedicated to Heathen Gods, want the singular Number.

The declining.

Mœnia -ium. Tesqua -orum. Præcordia -orum. Lustra -orum. Arma -orum. Mapalia -ium. Bellaria -orum. Munia -orum. Castra -orum. Justa -orum. Sponsalia -ium. Rostra -orum. Crepundia

dia -orum. Cunabula -orum. Extā -orum. Ef-
fata -orum. Bacchanalia -orum, & -ium, -ibus.

Annotations.

Mœnia] *Mœniorum* is said to be in use, but I can find no classic Authority for it.

Lustra] signifies also a Brothel-house. *Lustrum* in the singular Number signifies the space of five Years, in which Time the Romans did use to offer Sacrifice for the purifying of their City.

Mapalia] This I take to be of the third Declension, because I find it cited so in the singular Number out of Valerius Flaccus, *E sparso mapali*; some decline it in -orum.

Castra] Signifies a multitude of Tents, which are necessary to an Encampment. *Castrum* signifies a Fortress or Redoubt.

Rostra] *Rostrum* in the singular Number signifies a Snout; also the Beak of a Bird or of a Ship. Hence the Pulpit at the Bar was called *Rostra* among the Romans, because it was adorn'd with several Beaks of Ships taken from their Enemies.

Festa desum] There is a great number of Words of this kind; as *Saturnalia* Feasts in Honour of Saturn; *Agonalia*, Feasts with fighting of Prizes; *Cerealia* Feasts in Honour of Ceres; *Lupercalia* Feasts dedicated to Pan, &c.

Quod si plura leges] To this Rule may be added, *Comitia -orum* an Assembly of the People (for *comitium* in the singular signifies the Place of Meeting); *Lautia -orum* Presents made to Foreign Ambassadors; *Magalia -um* Cottages or Skeds; *Præbia -orum* Charms against Witchcraft; *repotia -orum* Gossippings; *scruta -orum* Lumber. Some Names of Places, as *Sula -orum*, *Cythera -orum*, *Bastra -orum*, *Ecbatana -orum*. Names of publick Games, as *Pythia* Games in Honour of Apollo, *Isthmia*, Games in Honour of Neptune; *Olympia*, the Games upon Mount

Olympus. *Titles of Books, as Georgica -orum, a Poem in praise of Husbandry; Bucolica -orum, Pastoral Dialogues; Biblia -orum, the Bible; Ethica -orum a Treatise of Moral virtues.*

26. Hæc *these* [Nouns] imitantia *imitating* variis formas *different forms* quasi *as it were* luxuriant abund; nam *for* variant *they vary* genus *(their)* Gender *et and* vocem *their ending*, tonitrus *thunder* que *and* tonitru *thunder*, sic *so* clypeus *a Shield*, clypeum *a Shield*, baculus *a Staff*, baculum *a Staff*, atque *and* bacillum *a little Staff*, sensus *a Sense* *et and* hoc sensum *a thought*, tignus *a Rafter or Beam* que *and* tignum *a Rafter*, tapetum *Tapestry* atque *and* tapete *Tapestry*, tapes *Tapestry*, punctus *a Point* que *and* punctum *a Point*, sinapi *Mustard*, quod *which* immutans *changing* genus *the Gender* fertur *is called* scelerata sinapis *sharp or biting Mustard*; sinus *a Pail & and* hoc sinum *a Pail* vas *a Vessel* lactis *of Milk* que *and* menda *a fault* mendum *a fault*; viscus *Birdlime* *et and* hoc viscum *Birdlime*, sic *so* cornu *a Horn*, *et and* flexile cornum *the bending Horn*; at *but* Lucanus *Lucan* ait *says* tibi *(sit)* cura *have thou the care* cornus sinistri *of the Left Wing of the Army*; simul *also* eventus *a chance* eventum *an Event*. Sed *but* quid *why* moror *do I dwell* istis *upon these*? Lætio *the reading* doctorum *of the Learned* ministrat *affords* mille talia *a thousand such* tibi *to thee*.

The meaning.

These 14 Substantives are called Redundant Heteroclites, because they have several Terminations in the Nominative Case of several Genders.

The Declining.

Hic tonitrus -us, plur. caret. Hoc tonitru ind plur. tonitrua -uum, &c. Hic clypeus -i. Hoc clypeum -i. Hic baculus -i. Hoc baculum -i. Hoc bacillum

bacillum -i. *Hic sensus -ûs. Hoc sensum -i. Hic*
tignus -i. Hoc tignum -i. Hoc tapetum -i. Hoc
tapete -is. Hic tapes -ëtis. Hic punctus -i. Hoc
punctum -i. Hoc sinapi indec. Hæc sinapis -is. Hic
sinus -i. Hoc finum -i. Hæc menda -æ. Hoc men-
dum -i. Hic viscus -i. Hoc viscum -i. Hoc cor-
nu indec. Hoc cornum -i. Hic cornus -ûs. Hic
eventus -ûs. Hoc eventum -i.

Annotations.

Et hoc sensum] *This is never used for Sense, or the faculty of Sense.*

Sinus] *of the fourth Declension, signifies a Bay of the Sea, a Bosom, or Lap.*

Flexile cornum] *The words are taken out of Ovid, but the best Copies read cornu,*

Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu.

Met. 5. 383.

And setting to his Knee he drew the yielding Bow.

Where cornu, properly signifying the horny Tips of the Bow, is put for the whole Bow by a Synecdoche partis. But we read cornum, signifying a Cornel, the fruit of the Cornel-tree; and by a Metonymy, it signifies a Spear or Pike made of the Wood of that Tree.

Æratâ torfit grave cuspide cornum.

Met. 8. 408.

He hurl'd his brazen-pointed Spear.

27. Sed but præterea moreover quædam Græca
some Greek Nouns sunt are notanda to be observed
tibi by thee, quæ which peperere have produced tæctum
Latinum a Latine derivative quarto casu from the
Ac.

Accusative Case; nam for panther a Leopard, creat makes panthera in the Accusative Case, que and crater a large Cup cratera; cassis an Helmet habet hath cassida, sed but et also æther the Sky fundit declineth æthera. Hinc from hence cratera a Bowl venit cometh, æthera the clear Sky venit cometh; sic so cassida magna the great Helmet tegit covereth caput ipsum the head it self, nec nor vult panthera will the Panther domari be tamed.

The meaning.

There are 3 Greek Words, and the Latin word cassis, which from the Accusative singular in -a make a new Noun of the first Declension, of the same Signification.

The Declining.

Hic panther -thēris. Hæc panthera -æ.
 Hic crater -ēris. Hæc cratera -æ.
 Hæc cassis -idis. Hæc cassida -æ.
 Hic æther -ēris. Hæc æthera, or rather æthra -æ.

Annotation.

To these may be added, hæc hebdomas -adis & hebdomada -æ, a Week.

28. Rectus the Nominative [Case] vertitur is changed his in these, sensus the Sense manet remains, et and genus unum the same Gender; gibbus a Bunch or Smelling, & and hic gibber a Bunch, cucumis a Cucumber, cucumber a Cucumber, stipis Wages, & and stipis Wages; sic so cinis Ashes, atque and ciner Ashes, vomis the Plow share vomer the Plow-share, scobis Saw-dust or Filings, et and scobs Saw-dust or Filings, item also pulvis Dust or Powder pulver Dust or Powder, pubes a Youth puber a Youth, quibus to which addes thou shalt add quæ [those Nouns] which pariunt or et os do end in or & os, honor Honour, et and labor Labour, arbor a Tree que and ador Wheat; his (add) to these et also apes a Bee, & and apis

apis a Bee, plebs the common People plebis the common People.

The meaning.

These 14 Redundants have two several Endings in the Nominative Case of the same Signification, and the same Gender.

The Declining.

Hic gibbus -i. Hic gibber -eris. Hic cucumis cucumeris. Hic cucumer -ëris. Hæc stipis -is. Hæc stips stipis. Hic vel hæc cinis cineris. Hic vel hæc ciner -ëris. Hic vomis vomëris. Hic vomer -ëris. Hæc scobis -is. Hæc scobs scobis. Hic vel hæc pulvis pulveris. Hic vel hæc pulver -ëris. Hic pubes -is. Hic puber -eris. Hic honor -oris. Hic honos -oris. Hic labor -oris. Hic labos -oris. Hæc arbor -oris. Hæc arbos -oris. Hic odor -oris. Hic odos -oris. Hæc apes -pis. Hæc apis apis. Hæc plebs plebis. Hæc plebis plebis.

Annotations.

Hic gibber] I find frequent Instances to prove gibbus of the second Declension; but Authors having nowhere used gibber in the oblique Cases, it remains doubtful to me, whether it be of the second or third Declension. Dr. Walker conjectures it to be of the second; but the Dictionaries give it of the third. There is an Adjective gibber gibbëra gibbëcum, bunch-back'd; and Despauterius writes, that both gibbus and gibber may be used adjectively, as well as substantively, but cites no Authorities.

Cucumer, stipis, ciner, pulver and plebis, are nowhere read in Authors; but we read plebes plebei.

Pubes puber] Hæc pubes is usual for the Youth of a place in general; but any particular Youth is hic pubes. See Dr. Walker upon this Rule.

29. Quoque also multa sunt there are many accepta received à Græcis from the Greeks, *referentia shewing geminam formam a double Ending*, ut *as delphin a Dolphin delphinus a Dolphin*, et *and hic elephas an Elephant elephantus an Elephant*, sic *so congrus a Conger-eel conger a Conger-eel*, sic *so meleagrus Meleager a Prince called Meleager*, item also *Teucrus Teucer a King of Troy*; et *and dabis thou shalt refer huc hither cætera cuncta all others*, quæ *which par ratio the same reason et and lectio casta careful reading dederint shall supply tibi to thee*.

The meaning.

These 5 Masculines with some others, taken from the Greeks, have two endings in the Nominative Case of the same Gender and same Declension.

The Declining.

Delphin -inis: Delphinus -i. Elephas -antis. Elephantus -i. Congrus -i. Conger gri. Meleagrus -gri. Meleager -gri. Teucrus -cri. Teucer -cri.

30. Hæc these [Nouns] sunt are simul at once et both quarti flexus of the fourth Declension atque and secundi of the second; enim for laurus a Bay-tree facit maketh lauri of a Bay-tree et and laurus of a Bay-tree genitivo in the Genitive (Case); sic so quercus an Oak, pinus a Pine-tree, ficus a Fig pro fructu for the Fruit ac and arbore the Tree; sic so colus a Distaff, atque and penus Viduals, cornus a Cornel quando when habetur it is accounted arbor a Tree; sic so lacus a Lake, atque and domus a House; licet alibi hæc these nec recurrent are not met with ubique in all Cases. Leges thou wilt read quoque also plura more his than these, quæ which relinquo leave jure by right præcis to ancient [Authors]

The meaning.

These 9 Nouns have some oblique Cases of the second, and some of the fourth Declension.

The Declining.

Hæc laurus, Gen. lauri & laurûs, Dat. lauro, Acc. laurum, Voc. laure, Abl. lauro & lauru. Plur. Nom. lauri & laurus, Gen. laurorum, Dat. lauris, Acc. lauros & laurus, Voc. lauri & laurus, Abl. lauris.

Hæc quercus, Gen. querci & quercûs, Dat. quercui, Acc. quercum, Voc. quercus, Ablat. quercu. Plur. Nom. quercus, Gen. quercorum & quercuum, Dat. quercubus, Acc. quercus, Voc. quercus, Abl. quercubus.

Hæc pinus, Gen. pini et pinûs. Dat. pino, Acc. pinum, Voc. pinus, Abl. pinu. Plur. Nom. pinus, Gen. pinorum, Dat. pinis, Acc. pinos & pinus, Voc. pinus, Abl. pinis.

Hæc ficus, Gen. fici & ficus, Dat. ficui, Acc. ficum, Voc. ficus, Abl. fico & ficu. Plur. Nom. fici & ficus, Gen. ficorum & ficuum, Dat. ficis & ficubus, Acc. ficos & ficus, Voc. fici & ficus, Abl. ficis & ficubus.

Hæc colus, Gen. coli & colûs, Dat. colo, Acc. colum, Voc. cole, Abl. colo & colu. Plur. Nom. coli & colus, Gen. colorum, Dat. colis, Acc. colos & colus, Voc. coli & colus. Abl. colis.

Hic penus, Gen. penûs, Abl. penû. Hoc penum peni, &c. Hoc penus perôris, &c.

Hæc cornus, Gen. corni & cornûs, Dat. cornui, Acc. cornum, Voc. cornus, Abl. corno & cornu. Plur. Nom. cornus, Gen. cornuum, Dat. cornibus, Acc. cornus, Voc. cornus, Abl. cornibus. Farnaty.

Hic lacus -ûs, -ui, -um, -us, -u. Plur. -us, -uum, -ubus, -us, -us, -ûbus.

Hæc domus, Gen. domi et domûs, Dat. domo & domui, Acc. domum, Voc. domus, Abl. demo. Plur. Nom. domus, Gen. domorum & domuum, Dat. domibus, Acc. domos et domus, Voc. domus, Abl. domibus,

31. Et *and* multa *adjectiva many Adjectives*, quæ *which* luxuriant *abound*, sunt *are* notanda *to be observed*, sed *but* et *also* imprimis *especially* quot *as many* as hæc nomina *these Nouns* fundunt *do produce* tibi *to thee*, arma *Arms*, jugum *a Yoke*, nervus *a Sinew*, somnus *Sleep*, que *and* clivus *the pitch of a Hill*, que *and* animus *a Mind*, et *and* quot *as many* as limus *Mud* habet *hath*, quot *as many* as frænum *a Bridle*, et *and* cera *Wax*, bacillum *a Staff*, à quibus *from which* formes *thou mayest form* -us [*the Termination*] -us, simul *and* -is [*the Termination*] -is, ut *as* inermis *unarmed* inermis *unarmed*. Hilarus *cheerful* est *is* vox rarior *a word seldom met with*, hilaris *cheerful* est *is* bene nota *well known*.

The meaning.

Adjectives, derived of *these 10 Substantives*, have sometimes three Endings in the Nominative Case, and sometimes two, like hilarus -a -um, & hilaris & -e.

The Declining.

From hæc arma -orum comes the *Adjective* inermis -a -um, & inermis & -e *disarmed*; from hoc jugum -i, bijugus -a -um, and bijugis & -e *drawn by a couple*; from hic nervus -i, enervus -a -um, & enervis & -e, *feeble*; from hic somnus -i, semisomnus -a -um, & semisomnis & -e, *half a sleep*; from hic clivus -i, acclivus -a -um, & acclivis & -e, *up the Hill*; from hic animus -i, exanimus -a -um, and exanimis & -e, *dispirited, dead*; from hic limus -i, illimis & -e, *not muddy*, sublimis & -e, *lofty, but none in -us*; from hoc frænum -i, effrænus -a -um, & effrænis & -e, *unruly*; from hæc cera æ, sincerus -a -um, *sincere*, & procerus -a -um *tall, but none in -is*; from hoc bacillum -i, imbecillus -a -um, & imbecillis & -e, *weak*.



A N
EXPLICATION
O F

As in Præfenti, &c.



1. *S* the Termination of the second Person Singular in præfenti in the present Tense] format formeth perfectum the preterperfect Tense in avi in the first Person Singular; ut as no nas, navi to swim; vocito, vocitas, vocitavi, to call often. Deme except lavo, lavi to wash; juvo, juvi, to help; que and nexo, nexui to join, et and seco to cut quod which [maketh] secui; neco to kill quod which [maketh] necui; verbum the Verb mico to twinkle quod which [maketh] micui, plico to fold quod which [maketh] picui; frico to rub quod which [maketh] fricui; sic so domo to subdue quod which [maketh] domui, tono to thunder quod which [maketh] tonui, verbum the Verb sono to sound quod which [maketh] sonui, crepo to creak like a Door quod which [maketh]

[*makeisb*] crepui, veto to forbid quod which dat giveth vetui, atque and cubo cubui to lie along ; hæc these formantur are formed raro seldom in avi in avi. Do, das, to give ritè usually vult will formare form dedi, sto, stas, to stand, steti.

Explication.

Verbs in o of the first Conjugation form their Preterperfect Tense in avi, except 16.

The declining.

No, navi, natum. N.
 Vocito, -avi, -atum. A.
 Lavo, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavatum. A.
 Juvo, juvi, jutum. A.
 Nexo, nexui, nexum. A.
 Seco, secui, sectum. A.
 Neco, necui, nectum. A.
 Mico, micui, *Sup. car.* N.
 Plico, plicui, plicitum. A.
 Frico, fricui, frictum. A.
 Domo, domui, domitum. A.
 Tono, tonui, tonitum. N.
 Sono, sonui, sonitum. N.
 Crepo, crepui, crepitum. N.
 Veto, vetui, vetitum. A.
 Cubo, cubui, cubitum. N.
 Do, dedi, datum. A.
 Sto, steti, statum. N.

Annotations.

Nexoq; nexui] Grammarians deny a Preterperfect Tense to this Verb; for they say nexui & nexum, belong to nexo or necto of the third Conjugation.

Neco quod necui] necavi & necatum are more usual; but eneco to kill outright makes enecui enectum, & enecavi enecatum, and so interneco. The Supine nectum is never met with single.

Mico verbum] This Verb signifies also to move nimbly, as cor micat the Heart pants; micare digitis,

gitis, to guess the number of Fingers. Its compound dimico to skirmish makes dimicui, & dimicavi, dimicatum; and emico to shine forth, bath emicavi; but more usually emicui, and the Participle emicaturus.

Frico quod fricui] From the obsolete supine fricatum we read the Substantive fricatio a rubbing, and the Participles defricatus rubb'd off, perfricatus rubb'd all over, infricatus rubb'd in, refricaturus to rub hard.

Sono verbum] We read the Participle sonaturus in Horace; persono to sound aloud, makes personui & personavi.

Creπο quod crepui] Increπο to chide, makes increpui & increpavi; so discreπο to differ, discrepui & discrepavi; concreπο, to make a creaking Noise, only concrepui.

Atque cubo cubui] From incubo to lie upon, comes incubavi, incubatum and incubitum.

2. Es the Termination of the second Person Singular in præsenti in the present (Tense) format formetb perfectum the preterperfect (Tense) dans giving -ui; ut as nigreo nigres nigrui to be black.

The meaning.

Verbs in eo of the second Conjugation make their preterperfect Tense in -ui

The declining.

Nigreo nigrui, supinis caret, N.

3. Excipe except jubeo jussi to command, sorbeo to sup up habet bath sorbui quoq; and also sorpsi, mulceo mulsi to stroke gently; luceo to shine vult will have luxi, sedeo sedi to sit, que and video to see vult will have vidi; sed but prandeo prandi to dine, strideo stridi to crash, suadeo suasi to advise, rideo risi to laugh, et and ardeo to be kindled habet bath arsi.

The meaning.

These 11 Verbs in -beo -ceo & -deo, do not make their Preterperfect Tense by changing es into ui.

The declining.

Jubeo jussi jussum. *A.*
 Sorbeo sorbui & sorpsi sorptum. *A.*
 Mulceo mulsi mulsum. *A.*
 Luceo luxi, *sup. caret.* *N.*
 Sedeo sedi sessum. *N.*
 Video vidi visum. *A.*
 Prandeo prandi pransum. *N.*
 Strideo stridi, *sup. car.* *N.*
 Suadeo suasi suatum. *A.*
 Rideo risi risum. *A.*
 Ardeo arsi arsum. *N.*

Annotations.

Sorpsi quæque] *This preterperfect Tense is no where read; yet we meet with absorpsi & absorbui, & exsorbui.*

Mulceo mulsi] *Permulceo hath permulsi permulsum, & permulxi, permulctum.*

4. Syllaba prima the first Syllable geminatur is doubled his quatuor in these four infra beneath; namque for pendeo to hang vult will have pependi, que and mordeo to bite momordi, spondeo to engage vult will habere have spopondi, que and tondeo to shear totondi.

The meaning.

These 4 Verbs in -deo make their preterperfect Tense in -di, and double the first Syllable.

The Declining.

Pendeo pependi pensum. *N.*
 Mordeo momordi morsum. *A.*
 Spondeo spopondi sponsum. *A.*
 Tondeo totondi tonsum. *A.*

Annotation.

Spondeo] The preterperfect Tense of this Verò is *spondendi* according to the Grammar; but the ancient way of spelling it, is *sponondi*; and there is a rule in Prosodia, That Preterperfect Tenses, doubling the first Syllable, have that Syllable short; but this will be long by Position, unless the latter s be taken out.

5 Si if L vel R L or R, stet stand ante geo before geo, geo vertitur geo is turned in si into s, ut as urgeo urfi to press hard, mulgeo mulsi to Milk dat. giveth quoque also mulxi.

The meaning.

Verbs that have L or R before geo in the present Tense, do make their preterperfect Tense in si.

The Declining.

Urgeo urfi, sup. caret. A.

Mulgeo mulsi & mulxi mulctum. A.

6. Frigeo frixi to be cold, lugeo luxi to lament, et and augeo to increase habet hath auxi.

The meaning.

These 3 Verbs in geo make their preterperfect Tense in xi.

The Declining.

Frigeo frixi, sup. caret. N.

Lugeo luxi luctum. A.

Augeo auxi auctum. A.

7. Fleo fles to weep dat. giveth flevi, leo les to anoint or smear levi, que and natum the Compound inde thereof deleo to blot out delevi, pleo ples plevi to fill, neo nevi to spin.

The meaning.

These 5 Verbs make their preterperfect Tense in evi.

The Declining.

Fleo flevi fletum. N.
 Leo levi letum. A.
 Deleo delevi deletum. A.
 Pleo plevi pletum. A.
 Neo nevi netum. A.

Annotation.

Leo and pleo are out of use; but their Compounds are common in good Authors.

8. Mansi, formatur is formed à maneo from maneo to tarry; torqueo to twist vult requireth torshi, hæreo to stick fast hæsi.

The meaning.

These 3 Verbs make their preterperfect Tense in si.

The Declining.

Maneo mansi mansum. N.
 Torqueo torshi tortum. A.
 Hæreo hæsi hæsum. N.

9. Veo, fit is made vi, ut as ferveo fervi to boil; niveo to wink & and satum the Compound inde thereof conniveo to wink poscit requireth nivi et and nixi; cieo civi to stir up, que and vico vievi to bind with Twigs.

The meaning.

Verbs in veo, and eo pure, make their preterperfect Tense in vi.

The Declining.

Ferveo ferbui, sup. caret. N.
 Niveo nivi et nixi, sup. caret. N.
 Conniveo connivi & connixi, sup. caret. N.
 Cieo civi citum. A.
 Vico vievi vietum. A.

Annotations.

Ferveo fervi] The proper and usual preterperfect Tense of *ferveo* is *ferbui*, and its compound *deterveo* makes *deserbui*. *Fervo fervi* is of the third Conjugation.

Niveo] The simple Verb *niveo* is quite out of use, and the preterperfect Tense *connixi* has no good Authority.

10. *Tertia* the third [Conjugation] formabit will form præteritum the preterperfect [Tense] ut as manifestum (is) plain hîc bere.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation form the preterperfect Tense from their present Tense, according to the following Rules.

11. *Bo* in the present Tense fit is made *bi* in the preterperfect Tense, ut as *lambo lambi* to lick with the Tongue; *excipe* except *scribo scripsi* to write, et and *nubo nupsi* to be married, *cumbo* to lie down antiquum an old [Verb] dat giveth *cubui*.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in *bo* make their preterperfect Tense in *bi*, except three.

The Declining.

Lambo lambi, *Sup. caret. A.*

Scribo scripsi scriptum. A.

Nubo nupsi nuptum. N.

Cumbo cubui cubitum. N.

12. *Co* (in the present Tense) fit is made *ci* (in the Preterperfect Tense) ut as *vinco vici* to overcome; *parco peperci* to spare vult will have & also *parsi*, *dico dixi* to say, quoque also *duco duxi* to lead.

The

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in co make their Preterperfect Tense in ci, except three.

The Declining.

Vinco vici victum. *A.*

Parco peperci & parsi parcitum & parsum. *N.*

Dico dixi dictum. *A.*

Duco duxi ductum. *A.*

13. *Do fit is made di, ut as mando mandi to chew; sed but scindo to cut asunder dat giveth scidi, findo fidi to cleave or divide, fundo fudi to pour out, que and tundo tutudi to thump, pendo pependi to weigh, tendo tetendi to stretch, pedito pepedi to break Wind backward, juncge add cado cecidi to fall, cædo cecidi to kill pro for verbero to beat.*

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in -do make their Preterperfect Tense in -di; but some cast away a Letter, and others double a Syllable.

The Declining.

Mando mandi mantum. *A.*

Scindo scidi scissum. *A.*

Findo fidi fissum. *A.*

Tundo tutudi tunsum. *A.*

Pendo pependi pensum. *A.*

Tendo tetendi tensum & tentum. *A.*

Pedito pepedi peditum. *N.*

Cado cecidi casum. *N.*

Cædo cecidi cæsum. *A.*

14. *Cedo cessi to give way pro for discedere to depart, sive or dare to give locum Place; vado to go, rado to shave, lædo to hurt, ludo to play, divido to divide, trudo to thrust, claudio to shut, plaudo to clap Hands, rodo to gnaw, semper always faciunt make*

make -si (in the Preterperfect Tense) ex -do from do (in the present Tense.)

The meaning.

These 10 Verbs in -do make their Preterperfect Tense in -si.

The Declining.

Cedo cessi cessum. *N.*
 Vado vasi vasum. *N.*
 Rado rasi rasum. *A.*
 Lædo læsi læsum. *A.*
 Ludo lusi lusum. *A.*
 Divido divisi divisum. *A.*
 Trudo trusi trusum. *A.*
 Claudio clausi clausum. *A.*
 Plaudo plausi plausum. *A.*
 Rodo rosi rosum. *A.*

15. Go fit is made xi, ut as jungo junxi to join, sed but ante go r before go vult will have -si, ut as spargo sparsi to sprinkle; lego legi to read, & and ago to do facit maketh egi; tango to touch dat giveth tetigi, pungo to prick punxi que and pupugi; frango to break dat giveth fregi; cum when pango signat pango signifies pacisci to bargain, vult it requireth pepigi; pro jungo signifying to joyn pegi, pro cano signifying to sing panxi.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in -go make their Preterperfect Tense in -xi; but if r stand before go, the Preterperfect Tense ends in -si. Also six Preterperfect Tenses end in -gi.

The declining.

Jungo junxi junctum. *A.*
 Spargo sparsi sparsum. *A.*
 Lego legi lectum. *A.*

Ago egi actum. *A.*

Tango tetigi tactum. *A.*

Pungo punxi & pupugi punctum. *A.*

Frango fregi fractum. *A.*

Pango pepigi pactum. *A.*

Pango pegi pactum. *A.*

Pango panxi pactum. *A.*

Annotations.

Vult pepigi] *This Preterperfect Tense is formed from pago, for which we now use paciscor.*

Pro cano panxi] *That pango, to set, to plant or joyn, bath panxi, is evident from this Example of Columella, l. 11. c. 2. Olearum taleam cum panx-eris. when thou hast planted an Olive Stock. That it signifies to compose, we prove from Cicero, Pangis aliquid Sophocleum, You are composing something Tragical, or Sublime like Sophocles. And that it signifies also to sing or publish Abroad, we have an Example in Despauterius, Pange lingua gloriosi prælium certaminis; but he quotes not the Author.*

To this Rule refer Words in -guo, as distinguo distinxī distinctum to distinguish; extinguo extinxī extinctum to extinguish, &c.

16. Ho fit is made -xi, ceu as traho traxi to draw docet teacheth, & and veho vexi to carry.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in -ho make their Preterperfect Tense in -xi.

The Declining.

Traho traxi tractum. *A.*

Veho vexi vectum. *A.*

17. Lo fit is made ui, ceu as colo colui to worship; excipe except psallo to sing cum p (spell'd) with p, & and fallo to fall sine p without p; nam for utrum-

utrumque loib of 'em format maketh falli (in the Preterperfect Tense;) vello to pluck dat giveth velli, quoque and vulsi, fallo fefelli to deceive, cello ceculi to strike pro frango for frango to break, que and pello pepuli to drive.

The meaning.

Verbs in lo of the third Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tense in ui, except six.

The declining.

Colo colui cultum. A.
 Psallo psalli sup. caret. N.
 Sallo falli falsum. A.
 Vello velli & vulsi vulsum. A.
 Fallo fefelli falsum. A.
 Cello ceculi culsum. A.
 Pello pepuli pulsum. A.

Annotations.

Vulsi] Is used only in its Compounds, and not single.

Cello pro fango ceculi] This is not read single, but it has two Compounds, percello perculi percussum to strike down, and procello proculi proculsum to turn topsy turvy, but this is not so frequent as the other Compound.

18. Mo fit is made ui, ceu as vomo vomui to vomit; sed but emo to buy facit maketh emi; como to deck the Hair petit requireth compsi, promo prompti to bring out; adjice add demo to take away quod which format maketh dempsi, sumo sumpsi to take, premo pressi to squeeze.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in -mo make their Preterperfect Tense in -ui, except six.

The Declining.

Vomo vomui vomitum. *A.*
 Emo emi emtum. *A.*
 Como comi comtum. *A.*
 Promo promi promptum. *A.*
 Demo demsi demtum. *A.*
 Sumo sumsi sumtum. *A.*
 Premo pressi pressum. *A.*

Annotation.

Como petit compsi | *The spelling of compsi, prompsi, dempsi, sumpsi, and the Supines emptum, promptum, &c. with p, is declaim'd against by the Critics as an erroneous Custom.*

19. No fit is made vi, ceu as sino fivi to suffer or let; excipe except temno temsi to despise; sterno to lay flat dat giveth stravi, sperno sprevis to scorn, lino levi to dawb over interdum sometimes (giveth) lini & and livi; quoque also cerno crevi to judge or determine; gigno to beget, pono to put, cano to sing, dant make (their Preterperfect Tenses) genui, posui, cecini.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in -no, make their Preterperfect Tense in -vi, except eight.

The Declining.

Sino fivi situm. *A.*
 Temno temsi temtum. *A.*
 Sterno stravi stratum. *A.*
 Sperno sprevis spretum. *A.*
 Lino levi lini & livi litum. *A.*
 Cerno crevi cretum. *A.*
 Gigno genui genitum. *A.*
 Pono posui positum. *A.*
 Cano cecini cantum. *A.*

Annot ation.

Temno excipe tempfi] Temfi & temtum are not to be met with single, but contemfi & contemtum are frequent in the same Sense.

Interdum lini & livi] These two Preterperfect Tenses are seldom to be met with.

Genui] Is rather the borrow'd Preterperfect Tense from geno, which is a Verb of the third Conjugation, and anciently used in the same Sense with gigno.

20. Po fit is made -psi, ut as scalpo scalpsi to scratch; excipe except rumpo rupi to burst, & and strepo to make a Noise, quod which format formish strepui, crepo to sound or rattle quod which dat giveib crepui.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in po make their Preterperfect Tense in -psi, except three.

The declining.

Scalpo scalpsi scalptum. A.

Rumpo rupi ruptum. A.

Strepo strepui strepitum N.

Crepo crepui crepitum. N.

Annotation.

Crepo quod crepui] This Verb was set down before in the first Conjugation, and as such there is good Authority for it; but for using it, or any of its Compounds in the third, I find no Authority.

21. Quo fit is made qui, ut as linquo liqui to leave; demito except coquo coxi to boil or dress (Meat.)

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in quo make their Preterperfect Tense in qui, except one.

*The declining.*Linquo liqui lictum. *A.*Coquo coxi coctum. *A.*

22. Ro fit *is made* vi, ceu *as* sero sevi *to sow* pro planto *signifying to plant & and* semino *to sow* (Seed), quod *which* mutans *changing* significatum *the* Signification *melius rather* dat *giveth* serui *to lay in order*; verro *to brush* vult *will have* verri & *and* versi, uro *to burn or set on* Fire, gero gessi *to carry on*, quæro quæsi *to seek*, tero trivi *to rub against*, Curro cucurri *to run*.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in -ro make their Preterperfect Tense in -vi, except seven.

*The declining.*Sero sevi satum. *A.*Sero serui sertum. *A.*Verro verri (& versi) versum. *A.*Uro ussi ustum. *A.*Gero gessi gestum. *A.*Quæro quæsi quæsitum. *A.*Tero trivi tritum. *A.*Curro cucurri cursum. *N.*

23. So formabit sivi *will form* sivi, velut *as* acerso *to send for*, arcesso *to send for*, incesso *to assault* atque *and* lacecco *to provoke*; sed *but* tolle *except* capesso capeffi *to take*, quodque *which also* facit *maketh* capeffi *to take*; atque *and* facecco faceffi *to accomplish*, sic *so* viso visi *to visit*; sed *but* pinso *to bake* habebit *will have* pinsui.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in -so make sivi in the Preterperfect Tense, except three.

*The Declining.*Accerso accersivi accersitum. *A.*Arcesso arcessivi arcessitum. *A.*Incesso [*incessivi*] & incessi *supinis caret.* *A.*Lacesso lacessivi lacessitum. *A.*Capesso capessi & capessivi capessitum. *A.*Facecco faceffi & facessivi facessitum. *A.*Viso visi visum. *A.*Pinto pinsui pinsitum pinsum & pistum. *A.**Annotation.*

Arcesso, lacesso, and capesso, by Syncope make arcessij, lacessij and capessij; also incessi is of better Authority than incessivi.

24. Sco fit is made vi, ut as palco pavi to feed; posco to require vult will formare form poposci, disco to learn vult will (form) didici, quinisco to shake the head quexi.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in sco make their Preterperfect Tense in vi, except three.

*The Declining.*Pasco pavi pistum. *A.*Posco poposci, *supinis caret.* *A.*Disco didici, *supinis caret.* *A.*Quinisco quexi, *sup. caret.* *N.**Annotation.*

Quinisco has a Compound, conquinisco, which signifies to stoop downwards to Stool, and makes conquexi in the preterperfect Tense: But both the simple Verb quinisco and its other Compound ocquinisco are antiquated Words.

25. To fit is made ti, ut as verito verti to turn; sed but sisto to stop activum being a Verb active pro

for facio stare to make to stand notetur may be marked, nam for dat is giveth stiti [in the preterperfect Tense] jure by right, mitto to send or throw dat giveth misi, peto to fetch or ask petij, five or petivi, sterto to snore habet barba stertui, meto to mow or reap messui.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in to make their preterperfect Tense in ti, except three.

The Declining.

Verto verti versum. A.

Sisto stiti statum. A.

Mitto misi missum. A.

Peto petivi & petij petitum. A.

Sterto stertui, *sup. caret.* N.

Meto messui messum. A.

Annotation.

Pro facio stare activum] This is to distinguish it from the Verb Neuter sisto, which signifies to stop, or stand still, and borrows the preterperfect Tense steti from sto to stand.

26. Exi fit is made ab eſto from eſto, ut as flecto flexi to bend; pecto to comb (the Hair) dat giveth pexui, que and habet it hath pexi; etiam also neſto to tie (a Knot) dat giveth nexui, habet it hath quoque also nexi.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in eſto make their preterperfect Tense in exi, and some also in exui.

The Declining.

Flecto flexi flexum. A.

Pecto pexui (& pexi) pexum. A.

Neſto nexui & nexi nexum. A.

To which is added,

Plecto plexi (& plexui) plexum. A.

27. Vo fit *is made* vi, ut *as* volvo volvi *to row*,
excipe *except* vivo vixi *to live*.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in vo make their
preterperfect Tense in vi, except one.

The Declining.

Volvo volvi volutum. A.

Vivo vixi victum. N.

28. Ut *as* nexo *to join together* habet *both* nexui,
sic *so* texo *to weave*, habebit *will have* texui.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in xo make their Pre-
terperfect Tense in xui.

The Declining.

Nexo nexui nexum. A.

Texo texui textum. A.

Annotation.

Nexo is an obsolete Verb; but necto is frequently
found in the same Signification.

29. Cio fit *is made* ci; ut *as* facio feci *to make*
quoque *also* jacio jeci *to cast*; lacio lexi *to entice*
antiquum (is) *old*, quoque *also* specio spexi *to behold*
or spy.

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in cio make their Pre-
terperfect Tense in ci. Except two, which are only us'd
in their Compounds.

The Declining.

Facio feci factum. A.

Jacio jeci jactum. A.

H 3

Lacio

Lacio lexi lectum. A.

Specio spexi spectrum. A.

30. Dio fit *is made* di, ut *as* fodio fodi *to dig.*

Fodio fodi fossum. A.

31. Gio (*is made*) gi, cœu *as* fugio *to flee.*

Fugio fugi fugitum. N. & A.

32. Pio fit *is made* pi, ut *as* capio cepi *to take;*
excipe *except* cupio *to desire* pivi *having* cupivi *in*
the Preterperfect Tense, & and rapio rapui *to snatch,*
sapio sapui *atque and* sapivi *to taste, to be wise.*

The meaning.

Verbs of the third Conjugation in pio make their
Preterperfect Tense in pi; except three.

The declining.

Capio cepi captum. A.

Cupio cupivi cupitum. A.

Rapio rapui raptum. A.

Sapio sapui & [sapivi] [sapitum]. N.

33. Rio fit *is made* ri, ut *as* pario peperi *to bring*
forth Young.

Pario peperi partum. A.

34. Tio ssi tio (*makes*) ssi *geminans s doubling s,*
ut *as* quatio quassi *to shake, quod which vix repe-*
ritur is scarce found in usu in use.

The meaning.

Quatio a Verb *Active makes* quassi *in the Preter-*
perfect Tense, and quassum in the Supine, but they are
seldom used single.

35. Denique *lastly* uo fit *is made* ui, ut *as* statuo
statui *to appoint: Pluo to rain format formeth pluvi*
five

sive or plui; sed but struo struxi to build, fluo fluxi to flow.

The meaning.

Verbs of third Conjugation in -uo make their Preterperfect Tense in -ui, except two.

The declining.

Statuo statui statutum. A.

Pluo (pluvi) & plui, Sup. caret. N.

Struo struxi structum. A.

Fluo fluxi fluxum. N.

36. Quarta the fourth (Conjugation) dat giveth is (in the second Person Singular) ivi (in the Preterperfect Tense), ut as scio scis scivi to know monstrat sheweth tibi to thee; excipias except venio to come dans giving veni, cambio campsi to exchange or barter, raucio rausi to be hoarse, sarcio sarfi to stuff, sarcio sarfi to patch, sepio sepsi to hedge, sentio sensi to perceive, fulcio fulsi to prop, item also haurio hausi to draw, sancio sanxi to establish, vincio vinxi to bind, salio salui to leap pro for salto to leap, & and amicio to cloath dat giveth amicui. Parcius utemur we shall seldom use cambivi I have exchanged, haurivi I have drawn, amicivi I have cloathed, sepivi I have bedged, sancivi I have established, sarcivi I have patched, atque and salivi I have leaped.

The meaning.

Verbs in -o of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tense in -ivi; except 13.

The declining.

Scio scivi scitum. A.

Venio veni ventum. N.

Cambio campsi campsum. A.

Raucio rausi rausum. N.

Sarcio sarfi fartum. A.

Sarcio

Sarcio sarfi sartum. A.
 Sepio sepfi septum. A.
 Sentio sensi sensum. A.
 Fulcio fulfi fultum. A.
 Haurio hanfi hauftum. A.
 Sancio sanxi sanctum & sancitum. A.
 Vincio vinxi vinctum. A.
 Salio salui & salii salum. N.
 Amicio (amicivi) (amiciui) & amixi amictum. A.

Annotations.

Cambio and raucio] are Verbs rarely met with in good Authors.

Pro salto salio] This Remark distinguishes the Verb from salio to salt, which makes salivi, regularly.

37. Simplex the simple (Verb) dat giveth idem Præteritum the same Præterperfect Tense, ac as compositivum the Compound; ut as docui I have taught, edocui I have taught perfectly monstrat doth shew.

The meaning.

The simple verb and the Compound have both one Præterperfect Tense.

The Declining.

Doceo docui doctum. A.
 Edoceo edocui edoctum. A.

38. Sed but syllaba the Syllable quam which simplex the Simple semper always geminat doubleth, non geminatur is not doubled compositio in the Compound; præterquam except tribus his in these three, præcurro to run before, excurro to run out, repungo to prick again, atque and ritè creatis in Verbs rightly compounded à do from do to give, disco to learn, sto to stand, posco to require.

The meaning.

That Syllable, which is doubled in the preterperfect Tense of the simple Verb, is not doubled in the Compound, except in these three, præcurro excurro repungo, and in all the Compounds of do, disco, sto and posco.

The Declining.

Præcurro præcucurri præcursum. N.

Excurro excucurri excursum. N.

Repungo repunxi & repupugi repunctum. A.

Do dedi datum. A.

Disco didici, *sup. caret.* A.

Edisco edidici, *sup. caret.* A. *to learn by heart.*

Perdisco perdidici, *sup. caret.* A. *to learn perfect.*

Sto steti statum. N.

Posco poposci, *sup. caret.* A.

Deposco depoposci, *sup. caret.* A. *to demand.*

Exposco expoposci, *sup. caret.* A. *to ask earnestly.*

39. Compositum a plico a Compound of plico *to fold cum sub with [the Preposition] sub vel or nomine a Noun gaudet loveth formare to form plicavi in the preterperfect Tense, ut as ista these, supplico to intreat humbly, multiplico to multiply; applico to apply, compliceo to fold together, replico to unfold, & and explico to explain, ui vel in avi do make their preterperfect Tense in ui or avi.*

The meaning.

If plico be compounded with the Preposition sub or with a Noun, the preterperfect Tense is plicavi; but if it be compounded with any other word, it makes both plicui and plicavi.

The declining.

Plico plicui & plicavi plicitum & plicatum. A.

Supplico supplicavi supplicatum. A.

Multiplico multiplicavi multiplicatum. A.

Applico applicui applicitum, & applicavi applicatum. A. Com-

Complico complicui complicitum, & complicavi complicatum. *A.*

Replico replicui replicitum, & replicavi replicatum. *A.*

Explico explicui explicitum, & explicavi explicatum. *A.*

Annotations.

Replico is denied to make replicui & replicitum, but replicavi & replicatum may be safely used. Implico to intangle, makes both implicui implicitum & implicavi implicatum.

There are a great many Compounds of this Verb from Nouns, making avi -atum, as duplico to double, triplico to treble, quadruplico to make fourfold, &c. When explico signifies to explain, it always makes avi, -atum.

40. Quamvis alio simplex oleo the simple (Verb) oleo to cast a smell vult will have olui; tamen yet quodvis compositum every Compound inde of it, melius formabit olevi will rather form olevi; at but redolet to smell strong sequitur followeth formam the form simplicis of the simple (Verb) que and subolet to smell out privately.

The meaning.

Two Compounds of oleo, redolet and subolet, follow the simple Verb, and make olui in the preterperfect Tense; all others make olevi.

The Declining.

Oleo olui olitum. *N.*

Redoleo redolui redolitum. *N.*

Suboleo subolui subolitum. *N.*

Annotation

Annotation.

Oboleo to smell strong makes obolui obolitum; also peroleo to smell very strong, makes perolui, if it have any preterperfect Tense. This may serve as a general Rule to distinguish these Compounds; such as signify with relation to smelling, have olui in their preterperfect Tense; but those that relate to increase or decrease, make olevi. These are such as follow, adoleo or adoleasco adolevi adultum, to grow up; but adoleo adolui adolitum, to burn incense. Aboleo abolevi abolitum, to abolish. Exoleo, or exoleasco, exolevi exoletum, to leave growing. Inoleo, or inoleasco inolevi, to grow upon. Obsoleo, or obsoleasco, obsolevi obsoletum, to grow out of use.

41. Omnia composita all the Compounds à pungo from pungo to prick formabunt will form punxi [in the preterperfect Tense]; unum one repungo to prick again vult will have pupugi [the preterperfect Tense] pupugi que and interdum sometimes repunxi.

The meaning.

All the Compounds of pungo make only punxi in their preterperfect Tense; only repungo makes repunxi & repupugi both.

The Declining.

Pungo punxi & pupugi punctum. A.

Repungo repunxi & repupugi repunctum. A.

Annotation.

Formabunt omnia punxi] They are these that follow, viz.

Compungo compunxi compunctum, A. to sting, to torment.

Dispungo dispunxi dispunctum, A. to mark out by Points.

Expungo expunxi expunctum, A. to cross out.

42. *Natum à do a Compound of do didi (makes) didi in the preterperfect Tense, quando when est it is inflexio tertia the third Conjugation ; ut as addo to add, credo to believe, edo to publish, dedo to give up or surrender, reddo to restore, perdo to destroy, abdo to bide, vel or obdo to make fast, condo to build, indo to put in, trado to deliver up, prodo to betray, vendo to sell ; at but unum one abscondo to hide abscondi.*

The meaning.

All the Compounds of do, which are of the third Conjugation, make didi instead of dedi, in the Preterperfect Tense ; except one.

The Declining.

Addo addidi additum. *A.*
 Credo credidi creditum. *A.*
 Edo edidi editum. *A.*
 Dedo dedidi deditum. *A.*
 Reddo reddidi redditum. *A.*
 Perdo perdidi perditum. *A.*
 Abdo abdidi abditum. *A.*
 Obdo obdidi obditum. *A.*
 Condo condidi conditum. *A.*
 Indo indidi inditum. *A.*
 Trado tradidi traditum. *A.*
 Prodo prodidi proditum. *A.*
 Vendo vendidi venditum. *A.*
 Abscondo abscondi absconditum. *A.*

Annotation.

This Verb hath four Compounds of the first Conjugation, which in every Tense and Person make (a) the penultima short, contrary to the Analogy of the first Conjugation, viz.

Circundo circundēdi circundātum, *A.* to surround.
 Pessundo

Pessundo pessundēdi pessundātum, *A. to ruin.*
 Satisdo satisdēdi satisdātum, *A. to give Sureties.*
 Venundo venundēdi venundātum, *A. to sell.*

43. *Natum a Compound a sto stas from sto stas to stand* habebit *will have* stiti [*in the Preterperfect Tense*]

The meaning.

The Compounds of sto make stiti for steti in the preterperfect Tense, and stitum in the Supine, for statum.

The Declining.

Sto steti statum. N.

The Compounds.

Adsto adstiti adstitum, N. *to stand close by.*

Dissto distiti, *sup. caret, N. to differ.*

Exsto extiti extitum, N. *to stand out.*

Consto constiti constitum, N. *to be manifest, &c.*

Annotation.

There are two Compounds excepted, which make steti in the preterperfect Tense, viz.

Circumsto circumsteti, *sup. car. N. to stand round.*

Supersto supersteti superstitum, N. *to remain alive.*

44. *Verba hæc simplicia these simple Verbs mutant change vocalem primam the first Vowel præsentis of the present Tense que and præteriti of the preterperfect Tense in e into i, si if componantur they be compounded, damno to condemn, lacto to allure, sacro to make holy, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive away, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, partio to divide, carpo to crop, patro to commit, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle.*

The meaning.

When any of these 12 Verbs is compounded, they change (a) into (e) in all Tenses.

The declining.

Damno damnavi damnatum. *A.*

Lactō lactavi lactatum. *A.*

Sacro sacravi sacratum. *A.*

Fallo fefelli falsum. *A.*

Arceo arcui, *sup. caret.* *A.*

Tractō tractavi tractatum. *A.*

Fatiscor fessus sum. *Dep.*

Partio partivi partitum. *A.*

Carpo carpsi carptum. *A.*

Patro patravi patratum. *A.*

Scando scandi scansum. *A.*

Spargo sparsi sparsum. *A.*

Annotations.

Damno] *Its Compound is* condemno condemnavi condemnatum, *A. to condemn.*

Lactō] *signifying to allure, has the following Compounds, Delectō -avi -atum, A. to delight. Illectō -avi -atum, A. to entice. Oblectō -avi -atum, A. to please much. Lactō signifies also, to give suck, and in that Sense it has one Compound, Ablactō -avi -atum, A. to wean.*

Sacro] *Its Compounds are, Consecro -avi -atum, A. to consecrate. Desecro -avi -atum, A. to unhallow.*

Fallo] *Its Compound is, Refello refelli, sup. caret, to refute.*

Arceo] *has these Compounds, Coerceo coercui coercitum, A. to restrain. Exerceo exercui exercitum, A. to exercise.*

Tractō] *Its Compounds are, Contrectō -avi -atum, A. to handle often. Detrectō -avi -atum, A. to refuse.*

fuse; yet pertracto to handle much, and retracto to handle again, are excepted.

Fatiscor] *Its Compound is, Defetiscor defessus sum, Dep. to be weary.*

Partio] *Its Compounds are, Dispartio dispartivi dispartitum, A. to share into Parts. Impertio -tivi -titum, A. to bestow; but bipartior Dep. to cut in two, and quadripartior, to divide into four Parts, are excepted.*

Carpo] *Its Compounds are, Decerpo decerpsi decerptum, to crop off.*

Excerpo -psi -ptum, *to pick and chuse.*

Discerpo -psi -ptum, *to pull in pieces.*

Patro] *Its Compounds are,*

Impetro impetravi impetratum, *to obtain.*

Perpetro -avi -atum, *to commit.*

Scando] *Its Compounds are, Ascendo ascendi ascensum, to go up.*

Descendo -di -sum, *to go down.*

Conscendo -di -sum, *to mount up.*

Spargo] *Its Compounds are, Aspergo aspersi aspersum, to sprinkle upon.*

Conspargo -si -sum, *to sprinkle abundantly.*

Dispergo -si -sum, *to scatter abroad.*

Inspargo -si -sum, *to sprinkle upon.*

Perspargo -si -sum, *to sprinkle all over.*

Prospergo -si -sum, *to sprinkle abroad.*

Circumspargo -si -sum, *to sprinkle round.*

Respergo -si -sum, *to sprinkle again. But yet,*

Præspargo -si -sum, *to strew all over, is excepted.*

45. *Que and pario to bring forth, cujus nata duo two Compounds of which comperit to know for certain et and reperit to find by chance dant peri make peri [in the Preterperfect Tense]; sed but cætera the rest perui (make) perui, velut as hæc these aperire to open, operire to cover.*

The meaning.

Two Compounds of *pario* make *peri* in the Preterperfect Tense, and the rest make *perui*.

The Declining.

Pario peperi partum. A.

Comperio comperi compertum. A.

Reperio reperi repertum. A.

Aperio aperui apertum. A.

Operio operui opertum. A.

Annotation.

Tho' the simple Verb pario be of the third Conjugation, all its Compounds are of the fourth.

46. *Hæc duo compôsta these Two Compounds à pasco pavi from pasco pavi to feed, compesco to keep in, dispesco to separate, notentur may be observed tantum only habere to have pescui [in the preterperfect Tense]; cætera the rest servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple (Verb) ut as e-pasco to eat up.*

The meaning.

Two Compounds of *pasco*, *compesco* & *dispesco* change (a) into (e) and make *pescui* in the Preterperfect Tense. The rest follow the simple Verb.

The Declining.

Pasco pavi pastum. A.

Compesco compescui [compescitum] A.

Dispesco dispescui [dispescitum] A.

E-pasco epavi epastum. A.

Annotations.

I find but one Compound more and that is, Depasco depavi de-pastum to feed Beasts in a Pasture

Compasco, signifying to feed together, follows the simple Verb.

To this Rule may be added several other verbs, which change the first Vowel into (e) viz.

- Jacto -avi -atum, A. to toss or throw.
 Dejecto -avi -atum, to cast down often.
 Ejecto -avi -atum, to throw out often.
 Injecto -avi -atum, to put in often.
 Rejecto -avi -atum, to vomit.
 Capto -avi -atum, A. to catch.
 Accepto -avi -atum, to accept.
 Recepto -avi -atum, to receive often.
 Halo -avi -atum, N. to breathe.
 Anhalo -avi -atum, to breathe short. Yet we find,
 Exhalo -avi -atum, to breathe out.
 Mando -avi -atum, A. to give in charge.
 Commendo -avi -atum, to commend.
 Emendo -avi -atum, to correct. Yet,
 Amando, to send away, præmando, to order before-
 hand, and demando, to intrust, are excepted.
 Canto -avi -atum, A. to sing.
 Concento -avi -atum, to agree in tune.
 Occento -avi -atum, to scold.
 Farcio -farsi -atum, A. to stuff.
 Confercio -si -tum, to cram together,
 Differcio -si -tum, to stuff close.
 Refercio -si -tum, to fill up. But,
 Infarcio -si -tum, to stuff in.

47. Hæc these mutant change vocalem primam the first Vowel in i into e, si if componantur they be compounded, habeo to have, lateo to lie hid, salio to leap, statuo to determine, to erect, cado to fall, ludo to hurt, pango to join dans giving pegi [in the Preterperfect Tense] cano to sing, quæro to ask or seek, cædo cecidi to beat or kill, tango to touch, egeo to want, teneo to hold, taceo to be silent, sapio to relish, que and rapio to snatch; ut as rapio rapui to snatch, eripio eripui to take away by force, natum a Compound à cano of cano to sing dat giveth præ-
 I 3 ritum

ritum the *Preterperfect Tense* per ui in ui, ut as concino concinui to sing together in consort.

The meaning.

These 16 Verbs being compounded, change the first Vowel into (i) in the present Tense, and mostly in the *Preterperfect Tense* and *Supine*; but the Compounds of cano make cinui in the *Preterperfect Tense*.

The declining.

Habeo habui habitum. A.
 Lateo latui latitum. N.
 Salio salui saltum. N.
 Statuo statui statutum. A.
 Cado cecidi casum. N.
 Lædo læsi læsum. A.
 Pango pegi pactum. A.
 Cano cecini cantum. A.
 Quæro quæsi quæsitum. A.
 Cædo cecidi cæsum. A.
 Tango tetigi tactum. A.
 Egeo egui, *sup. caret.* N.
 Teneo tenui tentum. A.
 Taceo tacui tacitum. N.
 Sapio sapui & sapiui sapitum. N.
 Rapio rapui raptum. A.
 Eripio eripui ereptum. A.

Annotations.

Habeo] There is one Compound, which changes nothing, posthabeo -ui -itum, to esteem less. Some of the other Compounds are,

Adhibeo adhibui adhibitum, to make use of.

Cohibeo -ui -itum, to restrain.

Exhibeo -ui -itum, to shew forth, &c.

Lateo] Has but one Compound, and that is, Deliteo delitui, *sup. caret,* to lie close conceal'd.

Salio] As, Assilio assilui assultum, to leap upon.

Exsilio exsilui exsultum, *to start out;*

Insilio insilui insultum, *to leap in or upon. And so the rest ; but*

Absilio absilui, *sup. caret, to skip away.*

Prosilio prosilui, *sup. caret, to leap forward.*

Statuo] Astituo astitui astitutum, *to place bard by.*

Instituo institui institutum, *to ordain.*

Constituo constitui constitutum, *to resolve, &c.*

Cado] *As, accido accidi, sup. caret, to happen.*

Decido decidi, *sup. caret, to fall from.*

Procido procidi, *sup. caret, to fall down flat. And so all the other Compounds want their Supines, except*

Incido incidi incasum, *to fall in.*

Occido occidi occasum, *to fall down.*

Recido recidi recasum, *to fall back.*

Lædo] Allido allisi allisum, *to dash against.*

Collido collisi collisum, *to dash together.*

Illido illisi illisum, *to dash upon.*

Elido elisi elisum, *to crush.*

Pango dans pegi] *This Verb changes nothing in its Preterperfect Tense nor Supine. Its Compounds are,*

Compingo compegi compactum, *to bind together.*

Impingo impegi impactum, *to hit against.*

Suppingo suppegi suppaetum, *to stitch fast underneath.*

Cano] *Its Compounds are,*

Accino accinui accentum, *to sing to an Instrument.*

Concino concinui concentum, *to sing in consort.*

Intercino intercinui intercentum, *to sing a Part between, &c.*

Quæro] *As, Acquiro acquisivi acquisitum, to get.*

Conquiro conquisivi conquestum, *to search diligently.*

Exquiro exquisivi exquisitum, *to examine, &c.*

Cædo]

Cædo] *As*, Concido concidi concisum, to chop small.

Incido incidi incisum, to cut in.

Occido occidi occisum, to kill, &c.

Tango] *This changes no Vowel in the Preterperfect Tense, nor in the Supine. Its Compounds are,*
Attingo attigi attactum, to touch upon.

Contingo contigi contactum, to reach, to tap.
pen.

Obtingo obtigi obtaetum, to happen.

Pertingo pertigi pertaetum, to reach to.

Egeo] *Whose Compound is,*

Indigeo indigui, *sup. caret, to need.*

Teneo] *As*, Attineo attinui attentum, to belong
to.

Contineo continui contentum, to hold together.

Detinuo detinui detentum, to wish-hold,
&c.

Taceo] Conticeo conticui, *sup. caret, to be silent together.*

Obticeo obticui, *sup. caret, to be struck dumb.*

Reticeo reticui, *sup. caret, to conceal.*

Sapio] *As*, Desipio desipivi & desipui, *sup. caret, to dote.*

Resipio, *or more usually, resipisco resipivi & resipui, sup. caret, to repent.*

Rapio] *As*. Abripio abripui abreptum, to snatch away.

Corripio corripui correptum, to rebuke.

Diripio diripui direptum, to plunder, &c.

48. Sic so displiceo to displease à of placeo to please.
Sed but hæc duo theſe two complaceo to please well
cum with perplaceo to please entirely, bene iervant
do well keep uſum the uſe ſimplicis of the ſimple
Verb.

The meaning.

One Compound of placeo changes the first vowel into i, in all Tenses; the rest change nothing.

The declining.

Placeo placui placitum. N.

Displiceo displicui displicitum.

Complaceo complacui complacitum.

Perplaceo perplacui perplacitum.

49. Ista quatuor composita *those four Compounds* à pango *from pango to set retinent a keep a, depango to set fast in the Ground, oppango to plant right against, circumpango to plant round, atque and repango to set again.*

The meaning.

The Compounds of pango panxi change nothing tho' the Compounds of pango pegi change a into i.

The declining.

Pango panxi pactum. A.

Depango depanxi depactum.

Oppango oppanxi oppactum.

Circumpango circumpanxi circumpactum.

Repango repanxi repactum.

Annotation.

The Supines of these Compounds are not to be met with, that some Grammarians deny that they have any. Others add the Preterpart Tense pegi to every one; but I find no Examples of it. There is another Compound, viz.

Expango expanxi expactum, to fasten in order.

50. *Ista quatuor these four (Compounds) a of maneo mansi to tarry dant give minui, præmineo to excel much, emineo to hang out, to be famous, cum with promineo to jet out, que and immineo to hang over Head; at but cætera the rest, servabunt will keep formam the Form simplicis of the simple (Verb.)*

The meaning.

These four Compounds of maneo change a into i, and make minui in the Preterperfect Tense, the rest follow the use of the simple Verb.

The Declining.

Maneo mansi mansum. N.

Præmineo præminui, sup. caret,

Emineo eminui, sup. caret.

Promineo prominui, sup. caret.

Immineo imminui, sup. caret.

Annotation.

That maneo mansi should be changed into mineo minui, and differ so much in Signification from the other Compounds, which keep a, seems to me a received Mistake, because I find two Examples in Lucretius of the Verb mineo minui, from which I make no doubt but these four Compounds have their Original, though the simple Verb it self is hardly us'd any where else.

51. *Composita the Compounds a of scalpo to scratch, calco to tread or kick, salto to dance, mutant change a per u a into u; exsculpo to carve out, inculco to beat in, resulto to rebound, demonstrant shew id that tibi to thee.*

The meaning.

The Compounds of scalpo, calco and salto change a into u.

The

*The Declining.*Scalpo scalpsi scalptum. *A.*Calco calcavi calcatum. *A.*Salto saltavi saltatum. *N.*Exsculpo exsculpsi exsculptum. *A.*Inculco inculcavi inculcatum. *A.*Resulto resultavi resultatum. *N.**Annotation.*

Scalpo has but one Compound, that I can find, which is,

Exscalpo exscalpsi exscalptum, to scratch out.

Inscalpo and exscalpo are manifestly compounded from scalpo to grave, which is commonly used out of Composition.

52. *Composita the Compounds* a of claudio to shut, quatio to shake, lavo to wash, rejiciunt a cast a away. Occludo to shut up close à of claudio to shut, docet teacheth id that, excludo to shut out, que and percutio to smite, excutio to shake off, nata compounds à of quatio to shake; proluo to wash much, diluo to mix with Water, à of lavo to wash.

The meaning.

The Compounds of claudio, quatio and lavo, cast a away in all Tenses.

*The Declining.*Claudo clausi clausum. *A.*Quatio quassi quassum. *A.*Lavo lavi lotum. *A.*Occludo ocllusi ocllusum. *A.*Excludo exclusi exclusum. *A.*Percutio percussi percussum. *A.*Excutio excussi excussum. *A.*Proluo prolui prolutum. *A.*Diluo dilui dilutum. *A.*

Annotations.

A quatioq;] *The Compounds of quatio not only cast away a, but also change q into c.*

Proluo diluo] *These cannot be made Compounds of lavo, without first straining the Conjugation, and then changing the Consonant v into the Vowel u. Luo lui luitum, of the third Conjugation, is commonly us'd in very good Authors.*

To this Rule is commonly reckoned the obsolete Verb causo, whose Compounds are,

Accuso accusavi accusatum. *A. to accuse.*

Incusso incusavi incusatum. *A. to accuse.*

Recuso recusavi recusatum. *A. to refuse.*

53. Si if componas thou compound hæc theſe (Verbs) ago to do, to drive, emo to buy, sedeo to sit, rego to govern, frango to break, & and capio to take, jacio to cast, lacio to allure, specio to see, premo to press, semper mutant they always change vocalem primam the first Vowel præsentis of the present Tense in i into i sibi to themselves, nunquam never præteriti of the Preterperfect Tense, ceu as frango to break, refringo refrégi to break open, incipio incepti to begin a of capio to take.

The meaning.

When these ten Verbs are compounded, they change the first Vowel into i in the Present Tense, but not in the Preterperfect Tense.

The Declining.

Ago egi actum. *A.*

Emo emi emtum. *A.*

Sedeo sedi sessum. *N.*

Rego rexi rectum. *A.*

Frango fregi fractum. *A.*

Capio cepi captum. *A.*

Jacio jeci jactum. *A.*

Lacio

Lacio laci lectum. A.
Specio spexi spectum. A.
Premo pressi pressum. A.
Refringo refregi refractum. A.
Incipio incepti inceptum. A.

Annotations.

Ago] *Some Compounds of it are,*
Abigo abegi abactum, to drive away.
Subigo subegi subactum, to subdue.
Redigo redegi redactum, to reduce, &c. But,
Prodigo prodegi, sup. caret, to lavish.
Emo] *Eximo exemi exemptum, to set free.*
Perimo peremi peremtum, to kill.
Redimo redemi redemtum, to redeem.
Interimo interemi interemtum, to kill.

But one is excepted, viz.

Coëmo coëmi coëmtum, to buy up all.
Sedeo] *Its Compounds are,*
Assideo assedi assessum, N. to sit close by.
Insideo inledi inessum, N. to sit upon.
Desideo desedi, sup. caret, N. to sit still.
Obsideo obsedi obsessum, A. to besiege, &c.

But,

Supersedeo supersedi superseffum, N. to leave off.

Circumsedeo { *circumsedi circumseffum, A. to*
or { *surround.*
Circumsideo {

Rego] *As, Arrigo arrexī arrestum, to list up.*

Corrigo correxi correctum, to correct.

Dirigo direxi directum, to direct, &c.

Frango] *As, Confringo confregi confractum, to*
bruise together.

Diffringo diffregi diffractum, to break asunder.

Infringo infregi infractum, to break in, &c.

Capio] *As, Accipio accepi acceptum, to receive.*

Decipio decepi deceptum, to deceive.

Concipio concepi conceptum, *to conceive, &c.*

Except,

Antecapio antecepi antecaptum, *to prevent.*

Satiscapio satiscepi satiscaptum, *to take Security.*

Jacio] *As,* Abjicio abjeci abjectum, *to cast away.*

Ejicio ejeci ejectum, *to cast out.*

Rejicio rejeci rejectum, *to cast back, &c.*

Lacio] *As,* Allicio allexi allectum, *to entice.*

Illicio illexi illectum, *to draw on.*

Pellicio pellexi pellectum, *to wheedle. But,*

Elicio elicui elicitedum, *to draw out.*

Specio] *As,* aspicio aspexi aspectum, *to look upon.*

Despicio despexi despectum, *to look down.*

Respicio respexi respectum, *to look back, &c.*

Premo] *As,* Imprimo impressi impressum, *to print.*

Exprimo expressi expressum, *to squeeze out.*

Deprimo depreffi depressum, *to press down, &c.*

§4. *Sed but pauca notentur let a few be observed,*
namque *for* perago *to finish* sequitur *followeth* suum
simplex *its simple Verb,* que *and* satago *to be busy;*
atq; *and* dego *to live* ab ago *a Compound of ago* dat
giverb *degi,* cogo *to compel* coegi.

The meaning.

That of the Compounds of ago, perago and satago,
follow the simple verb; but dego and cogo cast (a) a-
way in the present Tense.

The Declining.

Ago egi actum. *A.*

Perago peregi peractum. *A.*

Satago sategi, *sup. caret, N.*

Dego degi, *sup. caret, N.*

Cogo coegi coactum. *A.*

Annotation.

To this Rule may be added,

Circumago circumegi circumactum, *A. to drive*
round about.

55. Sic *ſo* pergo perrexi *to go on à of* rego *to Rule, quòque alſo ſurgo to riſe vult will have ſurrexi, medià ſyllabà the middle Syllable præſentis of the preſent Tenſe ademtà being taken away.*

The meaning.

Pergo & ſurgo, *being Compounds of rego, caſt away the Syllable re in the preſent Tenſe.*

The Declining.

Rego rexi reſtum. *A.*

Pergo perrexi perreſtum. *N.*

ſurgo ſurrexi ſurreſtum. *N.*

56. Facio *to make or do* variat *changeth* nîl *no-thing niſi unleſs* præpoſito præeunte *when a Prepoſition goes before; olfacio to make to ſmell docet teacheth id that cum with calfacio to make hot, que and inficio to infect.*

The meaning.

If facio be compounded with a Prepoſition, it changes (a) into (i), otherwiſe it changes nothing.

The Declining.

Facio feci factum. *A.*

Olfac'io olfeci olfactum. *A.*

Calfacio calfeci calfactum. *A.*

Inficio infeci infectum. *A.*

Annotations.

Calfacio] *Is more uſually written Calefacio ca-lefeci calefactum; and its Paſſive, caleſcio calefactus ſum.*

Thoſe that are compounded with a Prepoſition, from facio, make the Paſſives regularly; but the others have ſio for their Paſſive; as,

Afficio affeci affectum, *to affect*;

Afficior affectus sum.

Conficio confeci confectum, *to dispatch*;

Conficior confectus sum, &c.

Commonefacio commonefeci commonefactum, *to put one in mind*.

Commonefio commonefactus sum.

Benefacio benefeci benefactum, *to do well*.

Benefio benefactus sum, &c.

57. *Nata the Compounds à of lego to read* servant keep *vocalem the Vowel* præsents of *the present Tense*, re again, se apart, per through, sub under, trans over, præunte going before; cætera the rest mutant change it in i into i; de quibus of which hæc these intelligo to understand, diligo to love, negligo to neglect, tantum only faciunt make præteritum the Preterperfect Tense lexi; reliqua omnia all the rest [make] legi.

The meaning.

All the Compounds of lego change (e) into (i) in the present Tense, except such as are made of these Prepositions, re, per, præ, sub, or trans. Also intelligo, diligo, and negligo, make lexi, and not legi in their Preterperfect Tense.

The Declining.

Lego legi lectum. A.

Relego relegi relectum, *to read again*.

Seligo selegi selectum, *to pick and choose*.

Perlego perlegi perlectum, *to read thoroughly*.

Prælego prælegi prælectum, *to read before others*.

Sublego sublegi sublectum, *to read lightly*.

Translego translegi translectum, *to read over*.

Intelligo intellexi intellectum.

Diligo dilexi dilectum.

Negligo neglexi neglectum.

Annotations.

Se] This Particle in Composition with lego changes the first vowel into i; and therefore seems to stand there only to make good the Verse.

The other Compounds are,

Eligo elegi electum, to choose.

Deligo delegi delectum, to choose out.

Colligo colligi collectum, to gather together.

58. Nunc now discas thou mayest learn formare to form supinum the Supine ex præterito from the Præterperfect Tense.

The meaning.

The Supine of simple verbs is formed of the Præterperfect Tense, by the following Rules.

59. Bi the Termination of the Præterperfect Tense format addesb sibi to it self tum in the Supine, namque for sic so bibi to drink fit is made bibitum.

The meaning.

Verbs that end in bi in the Præterperfect Tense, make their Supine by adding tum to bi.

The declining.

Bibo bibi bibitum. A.

60. Ci fit is made ctum, ut as vici victum to overcome testatur witnesseth, & and ici dans giving ictum to strike, feci factum to make, quoque also jeci jactum to cast.

The meaning.

Verbs that end in ci in their Præterperfect Tense, make their Supine in ctum.

*The Declining.*Vincō vici victum. *A.*Icō ici istum. *A.*Facio feci factum. *A.*Jacio jeci jactum. *A.*

61. *Di* fit *is made* sum, ut *as* vidi visum *to see* ; quædam *some* geminant *s double s* ; ut *as* pandi passum *to fling open*, sedi sessum *to sit* ; adde *add* scidi *to slash* quod *which* dat *giveth* scissum, atque *and* fidi fissum *to cleave*, quoque *also* fodi fossum *to dig*.

The meaning.

Verbs that end in di in the Præterperfect Tense, make sum in their Supine, whereof five double s.

*The Declining.*Video vidi visum. *A.*Pando pandi passum. *A.*Sedeo sedi sessum. *N.*Scindō scidi scissum. *A.*Findo fidi fissum. *A.*Fodio fodi fossum. *A.**Annotation.*

Passum] *Is said in Rule 74, to be the Supine of pateo ; but the best Grammarians attribute it to pando, by an easy change of (n) into (s), like as fresum is the Supine from frendeo frendi, to gnash with the Teeth. Not but that pansum is also commonly used, both single and in the following Compounds, viz. Expando expandi expansum and expassum, to spread abroad.*

Dispando dispandi dispansum and dispassum, *to stretch abroad.*

62. Hic here etiam also advertas mind quòd that syllaba prima the first Syllable, quam which præteritum the Preterperfect Tense vult requireth geminari to be doubled, non geminatur is not doubled supinis in the Supines, que and totondi to shear dans giving tonsum docet teacheth id that, atque and cecidi to beat or kill quod which (giveth) cæsum, & and cecidi to fall quod which dat giveth casum, atque and tetendi to stretch or bend quod which (maketh) tentum & and tensum, tutudi tonsum to thump, atque and pepedi to break Wind backward quod which format formeth peditum; adde add dedi to give, quod which vult will have datum (in the Supine) jure by right.

The meaning.

These Verbs ending in di, and all other Verbs, that double a Syllable in their Preterperfect Tense cast it away in their Supine.

The declining.

Tondeo totondi tonsum. *A.*

Cædo cecidi cæsum. *A.*

Cado cecidi casum. *N.*

Tendo tetendi tentum & tensum. *A.*

Tundo tutudi tonsum. *A.*

Pedo pepedi peditum. *N.*

Do dedi datum. *A.*

63. Gi fit is made *ſum*, ut as legi lectum to read, pegi to join que and pepigi to bargain dat giveth pactum, fregi tractum to break, quoque also tetigi tactum to touch, egi actum to do, pupugi punctum to prick, fugi to flee dat giveth fugitum.

The meaning.

Verbs that end in gi in the Preterperfect Tense, make their Supine in *ſum*, except one,

The

*The declining.*Lego legi lectum. *A.*Pango pegi pactum. *A.*Pago pepigi pactum. *N.*Frango fregi tractum. *A.*Tango tetigi tactum. *A.*Ago egi actum. *A.*Pungo punxi & pupugi punctum. *A.*Fugio fugi fugitum. *N.*

64. *Li fit is made sum ; ut as salli salsum to salt
stans standing pro for condio to season sale with Salt ;
pepuli to drive dat giveth pullsum, ceculi culsum to
break, atque and fefelli falsum to deceive ; velli to
pluck dat giveth vulsum, quoque also tuli to bear ha-
bet hab latum.*

The meaning.

*Verbs that end in li in the Preterperfect Tense, make
their Supine in sum, except tuli latum.*

*The Declining.*Sallo salli salsum. *A.*Pello pepuli pullsum. *A.*Cello ceculi culsum. *A.*Fallo fefelli falsum. *A.*Vello velli vulsum. *A.*Fero tuli latum. *A.*

65. *Mi ni pi qui the Endings mi ni pi qui, tum
fiunt are changed into tum, velut as manifestum
(is) plain hîc here ; emi emtum to buy, veni ventum
to come, cecini cantum à of cano to sing, cepi to
take dans giving captum à of capio to take, a of
cœpio to begin cœptum, rupi ruptum à of rumpo
to burst, quoque also liqui lictum to leave.*

The

The meaning.

If the Preterperfect Tense of any Verb end in mi ni pi or qui, the Supine shall end in tum.

The declining.

Emo emi entum. *A.*

Venio veni ventum. *N.*

Cano cecini cantum. *A.*

Capio cepi captum. *A.*

Cæpio cœpi cœptum. *A.*

Rumpo rupi ruptum. *A.*

Linguo liqui lictum. *A.*

Annotation.

The Supine lictum is not used, but only in its Compounds; and therefore in Rule 95. it is said to have no Supine.

66. Ri fit is made sum, ut as verri versum to brush or sweep; excipe except peperi partum to bring forth.

The meaning.

If the Preterperfect Tense of a Verb end in ri, the Supine shall end in sum, except peperi partum.

The declining.

Verro verri versum. *A.*

Pario peperi partum. *A.*

Annotation.

Partum] *Is the Supine generally us'd, but pariturus is the Participle.*

67. Si fit is made sum, ut as visi visum to visit; tamen yet misi to send formabit will form missum (being doubled, excipe except fulsi fultum to prop, hausi haustum to draw, farsii fartum to patch, quoque also farsii fartum to stuff, usi ustum to burn, gessi

gessi gestum to carry on ; torſi to twist requirit requireth duo two (*Supines*) tortum & and torſum, indulſi indultum que and indulſum to make much of one.

The meaning.

If the *Preterperfect Tense* of Verbs end in ſi, the *Supine* muſt end in ſum ; but one doubles s, ſix change ſi into tum, and two have the *Supine* in tum and ſum both?

The declining.

Viſo viſi viſum. A.
Mitto miſi miſſum. A.
Fulcio fulſi fultum. A.
Haurio hauſi hauſtum. A.
Sarcio ſarſi ſartum. A.
Farcio farſi fartum. A.
Uro uſſi uſtum. A.
Gero geſſi geſtum. A.
Torqueo torſi tortum & torſum. A.
Indulgeo indulſi indultum & indulſum. A.

Annotation.

Torſum and indulſum are obſolete.

68. Pſi fit is made ptum, ut as ſcripſi ſcriptum to write, excipe except campſi campſum to exchange.

The meaning.

If the *Preterperfect Tense* of a Verb end in pſi, the *Supine* ends in ptum, except one.

The Declining.

Scribo ſcripſi ſcriptum. A.
Cambio campſi campſum. A.

69. *Ti* fit is *made* tum; namque for *statum* fit is *made* commune the common *Supine* præterito *steti* to the *Preterperfect Tense* *steti* à of *sto* to stand, que and *stiti* to the *Preterperfect Tense* *stiti* à of *sisto* to stop; excipe except *verti* *versum*, to turn.

The meaning.

If the *Preterperfect Tense* end in *ti*, the *Supine* ends in *tum*, except one.

The Declining.

Sto steti statum. N.

Sisto stiti statum. A.

Verto verti versum. A.

70. *Vi* fit is *made* tum, ut as *flavi* *flatum* to blow; excipe except *pavi* *pastum* to feed; *lavi* to wash dat giveth *lotum*, interdum sometimes *lautum* atque and *lavatum*; *potavi* to drink facit maketh *potum*, et and interdum sometimes *pota-* *tum*; sed but *favi* *fautum* to favour, *cavi* *cautum* to beware; formes thou mayest form *satum* rite justly a of *sero* *sevi* to sow *Seeds*; *livi* to draw que and *lini* to draw dat giveth *litum*; *solvi* *solutum* à of *solvo* to loosen, *volvi* *volutum* à of *volvo* to roll; *singultivi* to hiccup *vult* will have *singultum*, *veneo* *venis* *venivi* *venum* to be sold, *sepeliyi* to bury, rite commonly *sepultum*.

The meaning.

If the *Preterperfect Tense* ends in *vi*, the *Supine* ends in *tum*, except one.

The Declining.

Flo flavi flatum. N.

Pasco pavi pastum. A.

Lavo lavi lotum lautum & lavatum. A.

Poto

Poto potavi potatum & potum. *A.*

Faveo favi fautum. *N.*

Caveo cavi cautum. *N.*

Sero sevi satum. *A.*

Lino livi lini & levi litum. *A.*

Solvo solvi solutum. *A.*

Volvo volvi volutum. *A.*

Singultio singultivi singultum. *N.*

Veneo venivi venum. *N.*

Sepelio sepelivi sepultum. *A.*

71. Quod (*that Verb*) which dat giveth ui, dat giveth itum, ut *as* domui domitum *to subdue*.

The meaning.

If the Preterperfect Tense end in ui, the Supine ends in itum.

The Declining.

Domo domui domitum. *A.*

72. Excipe *except* quodvis verbum in uo *every Verb in uo*, quia *because* semper formabit ui *it will always form ui in utum into utum*; ut *as* exui exutum *to put off*, deme *except* rui à of ruo *to tumble*, dans *giving* ruitum.

The meaning.

If the present Tense end in uo, and the Preterperfect Tense in ui, the Supine shall end in utum, except one.

The Declining.

Exuo exui exutum. *A.*

Ruo rui ruitum. *N.*

73. Secui *to cut* vult *will have* sectum, necui *to kill*, que *and* fricui frictum *to rub*, item *also* miscui mistum *to mix*, at *but* amicui *to clothe*
dat

dat *giveth* amicum; torrui *to roast* habet *bath* tostum, docui *doctum* *to teach*, que *and* tenui *tentum* *to hold*, consului *consultum* *to advise*, alui *altum* *que and* alitum *to maintain*; sic *so* salui *saltum* *to leap*, colui *to worship* quoque *and* ocului *to hide* cultum; pinsui *to bake* habet *bath* pistum, rapui *raptum* *to snatch*, que *and* serui *a of* sero *to put in order* vult *will have* sertum; sic *so* texui *to weave* habet *bath* quoque *also* textum.

The meaning.

These 17 Verbs, ending in ui in the Preterperfect Tense, make their Supine in tum, and not in itum.

The Declining.

Seco secui sectum. A.
 Neco necui nectum. A.
 Frico fricui frictum. A.
 Misceo miscui mistum. A.
 Amicio amicui amictum. A.
 Torreo torrui tostum. A.
 Doceo docui doctum. A.
 Teneo tenui tentum. A.
 Consulo consului consultum. A.
 Alo alui altum & alitum. A.
 Salio salui saltum. N.
 Colo colui cultum. A.
 Occolo ocului occultum. A.
 Pinso pinsui pistum. A.
 Raplo rapui raptum. A.
 Sero serui sertum. A.
 Texo texui textum. A.

74. Sed *but* hæc *these* mutant *ui* in *sum* *change*
ui into *sum*, nam *for* *censeo* so *think* *habet* *hath*
censum, *cellui* *cellum* so *be* *lofty*, *meto* *metui* so
now *habet* *hath* *quoque* *also* *metum*; *item* *also*
nexui *nexum* so *eye*, *sic* so *pexui* so *comb* *the* *Hair*
habet *hath* *quoque* *also* *pexum*: *patui* so *lie* *open*
dat *giver* *passum*, *carui* so *be* *without* *cassum*, *que*
and *caritum*.

The meaning.

These seven Verbs make *their Supine* in *sum*, and
 not in *itum*.

The Declining.

Censeo *censui* *censum*, *A*.
Cello *cellui* *celsum*, *N*.
Meto *metui* *metum*, *A*.
Nesto *nexui* *nexum*, *A*.
Pesto *pexui* *pexum*, *A*.
Pateo *patui* *passum*, *N*.
Careo *carui* *cassum* & *caritum*, *N*.

Annotation.

Cellui *habet* *celsum*] *This Verb* is never us'd single;
 but its *Compounds* are,
Excello *excellui* *excellum*, so *excel*.
Præcello *præcellui* *præcellum*, so *excel*. And
Antecello *antecellui*, *supine* *sarce*.

75. *Xi* fit is made *etum*, ut as *vinxi vinctum* to bind; *quinque* five *abjiciunt n* cast away *n*; nam for *finxi* to fashion *dat* gives *fi*ctum in *supino* in the *Supine*, *minxi* *mi*ctum to make *Water*, *que* and *pinxi* *pi*ctum to paint, *strinxi* to strain, *quoque* and *rinxi* *ri*ctum to grin, *flexi* to bend, *plexi* to punish, *fixi* to fasten, *dant* give *xum*, & and *fluo* *fluxum* to flow.

The meaning.

If the *Preterperfect Tense* end in *xi* the *Supine* ends in *etum*; but five cast away (*n*); and 4 make their *Supine* in *xum*.

The Declining.

Vincio vinxi vinctum. A.
*Fingo finxi fi*ctum. *A.*
*Mingo minxi mi*ctum. *N.*
*Pingo pinxi pi*ctum. *A.*
*Stringo strinxi stri*ctum. *A.*
*Ringo rinxi ri*ctum. *N.*
Flecto flexi flexum. A.
Plecto plexi plexum. A.
Figo fixi fixum. A.
Fluo fluxi fluxum. N.

Annotations.

*Minxi mi*ctum] Are very usual; but for *mingo* in the first Theme, we always use *meio*.

*Rinxi ri*ctum] Instead of *ringo*, the Deponent *ringor* is more usual in the first Theme.

To this Rule may be added,
Frigo frixi frixum A. to fry.

76. *Compositum quodque supinum every Compound Supine, formatur is formed ut as simplex the Simple, quamvis although eadem syllaba the same Syllable non stet remain not semper always utrique to both.*

The meaning.

The Compound Verb and the Simple Verb have most commonly the same Supine.

77. *Composita à tunsum the Compounds of tunsum, tufum (make) tufum, demtâ n losing n.*

The meaning.

The Compounds of tundo cast away n in the Supine.

The Declining.

Tundo tutudi tunsum. A.

Contundo contûdi contûsum, to beat together.

Obtundo obtûdi obtûsum, to make dull.

Pertundo pertûdi pertûsum, to knock down.

78 *Rutum fit is made à ruitum from ruitum, i mediâ demtâ the middle Letter (i) being taken out.*

The meaning.

The Compounds of ruo make rutum in the Supine, and not ruitum.

The

The Declining.

Ruo rui ruitum. *N.*

Diruo dirui dirutum, *A.* to pull down.

Eruo erui erutum, *A.* to root out.

Obruo obrui obrutum, *A.* to overwhelm.

79. Et *and* saltum, quoque *also* à of saltum to leap.

The meaning.

The Compounds of salio change (a) into (u) in their Supine.

The Declining.

Salio salui saltum. *N.*

Infilio infilui insultum, to leap upon.

Defilio defilui desultum, to leap down.

Exfilio exfilui exsultum, to start out.

80. Compôsta *the Compounds* à of sero to sow
dant give situm, quando *when* format *it formeth*
satum.

The meaning.

The Compounds of sero sevi make situm in the Supine, and not satum.

The Declining.

Sero sevi satum. *A.*

Consero consevi consitum, to sow thick sowe:
ther.

Insero insevi insitum, to ingraft.

Obsero obsevi obsitum, to beset.

81. Hæc *these* a per e mutant *change* (a) into (e),
 captum to take, factum to make, jactum to cast,
 raptum to snatch, & cantum to sing, partum to
 bring forth, sparsum to sprinkle, carptum to crop,
 quoque and fartum to stuff.

The meaning.

*These nine Supines, when they are compounded,
 change (a) into (e).*

The declin'g.

Capio cepi captum, *A.*

Accipio accepi acceptum, *A. to receive.*

Incipio incepti inceptum, *A. to begin.*

Facio feci factum, *A.*

Inficio infeci infectum, *A. to infect.*

Deficio defeci defectum, *N. to be wanting.*

Jacio jeci jactum, *A. to cast.*

Abjicio abjeci abjectum, *to cast away.*

Rejicio rejeci rejectum, *to reject.*

Rapio rapui raptum, *A. to snatch.*

Diripio diripui direptum, *to plunder.*

Corripio corripui correptum, *to reprove.*

Cano cecini cantum, *A.*

Accino accinui accentum, *to sing to an Instru-*
ment.

Concino concinui concentum, *to sing in Con-*
sort.

Pario peperi partum. *A.*

Reperio reperi repertum, *to find.*

Operio operui opertum, *to cover.*

Spargo sparsi sparsum, *A.*

Conspergo conspersi conspersum, *to sprinkle to-*
gether.

Inspergo

Inspergo inspersi inspersum, to sprinkle upon.

Carpo carpsi carptum, A.

Decerpo decerpsi decerptum, to crop off.

Excerpo excerpsi excerptum, to gather out.

Fareio farfi fartum. A.

Confercio conferfi confertum, to stuff close.

Referoio referfi refertum, to cram full.

Annotation.

Factum] This is only to be understood of such as are compounded with a Preposition; for as the others change nothing in the present Tense, so they change nothing in the Supine; as, benefactum, communefactum, &c.

82. Verbum the Verb edo to eat compositum being compounded non facit maketh not estum, sed but esum, duntaxat only unum one Compound, comedo to eat up formabit will form utrumque both.

The meaning.

The Compounds of edo make only esum in the Supine; but comedo makes both esum and estum.

The Declining.

Edo edi esum vel estum A.

Comedo comedi comesum vel comeestum.

Exedo exedi exesum, to consume away.

Ambedo ambedi ambesum, to gnaw round.

83. *Tantum only duo two Compounds à of nosco to know cognitum to know et and agnitum to acknowledge habentur are found; cætera the rest dant give notum; noscitum the old Supine est is jam now nullo in usu in no use.*

The meaning.

All the Compounds of nosco, except two, make notum in the Supine.

The Declining.

Nosco novi notum. *A.*

Cognosco cognovi cognitum. *A.*

Agnosco agnovi agnitum. *A.*

Pernosco pernovi pernotum, *to know thoroughly.*

Ignosco ignovi ignotum, *to pardon.*

84. *Verba in or Verbs in or admittunt have præteritum their Preterperfect Tense ex posteriore supino from the latter Supine, verbo u per us by changing u into us, et and sum consociato vel fui by adding sum vel fui; ut as lectus sum vel fui I have been read à of lectu to be read. At but nunc sometimes deponens the Deponent nunc sometimes commune the common horum of these est is notandum to be minded; nam for labor to slip dat giveth lapsus, patior to suffer, et and ejus nata its Compounds, passus; ut as compatiator compassus to suffer with another, que and perpetior to endure thoroughly formans forming perpassus; fateor to acknowledge quod which maketh fassus, et and nata the Compounds inde thereof; ut as, confiteor confessus to confess, que and diffiteor to deny formans forming diffessus;*

diffessus; gradior to *step* dat giveth gressus, et *and* nata the *Compounds* inde thereof, ut as digredior digressus to *turn aside*. Junge add fatiscor fessus sum to *be weary*, metior mensus sum to *measure*, & *and* utor usus to *use*. Ordior pro for texo to *weave* dat giveth orditus, pro for incepto to *begin* orsus; nitor nisus vel nixus sum to *endeavour*, et *and* ulciscor ultus to *revenge*; simul also irascor iratus to *be angry*, atque *and* reor ratus sum to *suppose*, obliviscor to *forget* vult will have oblitus sum; fruor to *enjoy* optat liketh fructus vel fruitus, junge add misereri misertus to *pity*; tuor to *defend* et *and* tueor to *look to* non vult will not have tutus, sed *but* tuitus sum, quamvis alio' et both tutum et *and* tuitum sit be supinum the *Supine* utri-que to both; adde add locutus à of loquor to *speak*, et *and* adde add secutus à from sequor to *follow*; experior to *try* facit maketh expertus; paciscor to *bargain* gaudet liketh formare to *form* pactus sum, nanciscor nactus to *obtain*; apiscor to *recover*, quod which est is vetus verbum an *old Verb*, aptus sum; unde from whence adipiscor adeptus to *obtain*. Junge add queror questus to *complain*, junge add proficiscor profectus to *go a Journey*; expergiscor experrectus sum to *awake*, et *and* hæc these quoque also comminiscor commentus to *invent*, nascor natus to *be born*, que *and* morior mortuus to *die*, atque *and* orior to *rise*, quod which facit maketh ortus, præteritum its *Preterperfect Tense*.

The meaning.

All Passive Verbs make their Preterperfect Tense from the latter Supine of the active by changing (u) into us sum vel fui; also these 37 Deponents and make Communes their Preterperfect Tense in us sum vel fui.

The Declining.

Legor lectus sum vel fui: P.
 Labor lapsus sum vel fui.
 Patior passus sum vel fui.
 Compator compatus sum vel fui.
 Perpetior perpeffus sum vel fui.
 Fateor fassus sum vel fui.
 Confiteor confessus sum vel fui.
 Diffiteor diffeffus sum vel fui.
 Gradior gressus sum vel fui.
 Digredior digressus sum vel fui.
 Fatiscor fessus sum vel fui.
 Metior mensus sum vel fui.
 Utor usus sum vel fui.
 Ordior *orditus sum vel fui.*
 Ordior orsus sum vel fui.
 Nitor nifus vel nixus sum vel fui.
 Ulciscor ultus sum vel fui.
 Irascor iratus sum vel fui.
 Reor ratus sum vel fui.
 Obliviscor oblitus sum vel fui.
 Fruor *fructus* vel fruitus sum vel fui.
 Misereor misertus sum vel fui.
 Tuor tuitus sum vel fui.
 Tueor tuitus sum vel fui.
 Loquor locutus sum vel fui.
 Sequor secutus sum vel fui.
 Experior expertus sum vel fui.
 Paciscor patus sum vel fui.
 Nanciscor nactus sum vel fui.
 Apiscor aptus sum vel fui.
 Adipiscor adeptus sum vel fui.
 Queror questus sum vel fui.
 Proficiscor profectus sum vel fui.
 Expergiscor experrectus sum vel fui.
 Comminiscor commentus sum vel fui.

Nascor natus sum vel fui.
 Morior mortuus sum vel fui.
 Orior ortus sum vel fui.

Annotations.

Fatiscor fessus sum.] Fessus, and its Compound defessus, pass for Nouns Adjectives among the best Grammarians.

Pro texo orditus] I find no good Authority for ordior, in the Sense of weaving, nor for its Preterperfect Tense orditus.

Reor] This Verb has no Participle, but ratus.

Vult tuor et tueor] Tuor, and its Compounds of the third Conjugation, are sometimes, though very rarely, met with. The Adjective tutus, safe, is very common.

Ortus] Is commonly used; but the Participle of the Future in rus is oriturus.

85. Hæc these habent have præteritum a Preterperfect Tense activæ vocis of the Active Voice et and passivæ of the Passive; cæno to sup format formetib tibi to thee cœnavi, et and cœnatus sum, juro juravi et and juratus to swear, que and poto potavi et and potus to drink, titubo titubavi vel or titubatus to stumble; sic so careo carui et and cassus sum to want, prandeo prandi et and pransus to dine, pateo patui et and passus to lie open, que and placeo to please dat giveth placui & and placitus, sueisco to accustom suevi, atque and suetus; veneo to be sold pro for vendor to be sold venivi et and venditus sum, nubo nupsi que and nupta sum to be married, mereor meritis sum vel or merui to deserve; adde add libet libuit libitum is consenteth; et and adde add licet it is lawful quod

quod *which* dat giveth licuit licitum, tædet it *wearieth*, quod *which* [giveth] tæduit, et *and* pertæsum; adde *add* pudet it *shameth* faciens *making* puduit que *and* puditum; atque *and* piget it *grieveth* quod *which* format *formeth* tibi *to thee* piguit, que *and* pigitum.

The meaning.

These 17 Verbs have two Preterperfect Tenses, one of the Active Voice, and another of the Passive.

The declining.

Cœno cœnavi & cœnatus sum vel fui. N.
 Juro juravi & juratus sum vel fui. N.
 Poto potavi & potus sum vel fui. A.
 Titubo titubavi & titubatus sum vel fui. N.
 Careo carui & cassus sum vel fui. N.
 Prandeo prandi & pransus sum vel fui. N.
 Pateo patui & passus sum vel fui. N.
 Placeo placui & placitus sum vel fui. N.
 Suesco suevi & suetus sum vel fui. N.
 Veneo venivi & venditus sum vel fui. N.
 Nubo nupsi & nupta sum vel fui. N.
 Mereor merui & meritus sum vel fui. D.]
 Libet libuit & libitum est vel fuit. Im.
 Licet licuit & licitum est vel fuit. Im.
 Tædet tæduit & pertæsum est vel fuit. Im.
 Pudet puduit & puditum est vel fuit. Im.
 Piget piguit & pigitum est vel fuit. Im.

Annotations.

Passivæ vocis] These Words are to be understood of the Passive form, but not strictly of the Passive Signification.

Cœnavi & cœnatus] The Participle *cœnatus* properly signifies, having supped, or after one hath supped.

Juravi & juratus] These are both of the active Signification.

Potus] Is always taken passively or neutrally, and does not signify the same as *potavi*.

Cassus sum] for *carui* is not to be found, *cassus* being a Noun Adjective.

Pransus] is of the same Nature with *cœnatus*, and signifies, having dined, or when one hath dined.

Passus sum] is the Preterperfect Tense of *pandora*.

Suesco suevi] is not much used; its Compounds *assuesco* and *consuesco* are frequent.

Venditus sum] is manifestly the Preterperfect Tense of *vendor*.

Nuptaque sum] The Participle is put in the Feminine Gender, because this Verb is properly applicable to the Women. When it is applied to Men, it is by way of derision, to denote effeminacy, and too much Subjection to the Woman.

Merui] is the proper Preterperfect Tense of *mereo*, which signifies to serve or do service.

86. *Neutro-passivum a Verb Neuter-passive format* *formeth præteritum its Preterperfect Tense tibi for thee sic thus; gaudeo gavisus sum to rejoyce, fido* *fissus to trust, & and audeo ausus sum to venture,* *fio factus to be made, soleo solitus sum to be wont,*

M

mæreo

mœreo mœstus sum to be sad; sed but habetur it is esteemed nomen a Noun Phocæ by Phocas.

The meaning.

These six Verbs Neuter-passives have a Passive Preterperfect Tense.

The declining.

Gaudeo gavisus sum vel fui.
Fido fesus sum vel fui.
Audeo ausus sum vel fusi.
Fio factus sum vel fui.
Soleo solitus sum vel fui.
Mœreo mœstus sum vel fui.

Annotation.

Neutro-passivum.] Neuter-passives are of two sorts;

1. *Such as end in o, and signify passively in all Tenses, as vapulo to be beaten, veneo to be sold, exulo to be banished.*

2. *Such as have a Passive form in their Preterperfect Tense, of which kind are the Examples of this Rule, though some of them have not a Passive Signification.*

87. *Quædam verba some Verbs accipiunt take præteritum a Preterperfect Tense aliunde from another Verb. Inceptivum in sco an inceptive in sco stans standing pro primario for its primitive Verb, adoptat taketh præteritum the Preterperfect Tense ejusdem verbi of the same Verb; ergo therefore tepesco to begin to be warm vult will have tepui a of*

à of tepéo to be warm, ferveſco fervi to begin to be hot à of ſerveo to be hot.

The meaning.

Inceptives in ſco, derived of Verbs, have no Preterperfect Tense of their own, but borrow that of the Primitive Verb.

The Declining.

Tepéo tepui, ſup. caret. N.
 Tepéſco tepui, ſup. caret. N.
 Ferveo fervi, ſup. caret. N.
 Ferveſco fervi, ſup. caret. N.

Annotations.

Inceptivum] Inceptives are Verbs that betoken the beginning or increaſe of any Action or Paſſion.

Ferveo fervi] The true Preterperfect Tense of ſerveo is ſervui. See Rule 9.

88. Cerno to behold vult will have vidi à of video to ſee ; quatio to ſhake vult will have præteritum the Preterperfect Tense concuſſi à from concutio to ſhake ; que and ferio to ſtrike percuſſi à of percutio to ſtrike ; meio to make Water vult will have minxi à of mingo to make Water ; ſido to alight as Birds do vult will have ſedi à of ſedeo to ſit, tollo to take up ſuſtuli à of ſuſtero to bear under ; et and ſum to be fui à of ſuo to be, et and fero tuli to bear ritè commonly à of tulo to bear ; fiſto to ſtop tantum only pro for ſtare to ſtand ſteti, à of ſto to ſtand ; que and furo to rave inſanivi à verbo from a Verb ejuſdem ſignificati of the ſame Signification ; ſic ſo veſcor to eat, medeor to heal, liquor

*to melt, reminiscor to remember, poscunt require
præteritum a Præterperfect Tense à from pascor to
be fed, medicor to heal, liquefio to be melted, re-
cordor to remember.*

The meaning.

*These 14 Verbs have no Præterperfect Tense of
their own, but borrow one of a Verb of the same Sig-
nification.*

The Declining.

Video vidi visum. *A.*
Cerno vidi visum. *A.*
Concutio concussi concussum. *A.*
Quatio concussi concussum. *A.*
Percutio percussi percussum. *A.*
Ferio percussi percussum. *A.*
Mingo minxi mixtum. *N.*
Micio minxi mixtum. *N.*
Sedeo sedi sessum. *N.*
Sido sedi sessum. *N.*
Suffero sustuli sublatum. *A.*
Tollo sustuli sublatum. *A.*
Fuo fui futurus. *N.*
Sum fui futurus. *N.*
Tulo tuli latum. *A.*
Fero tuli latum. *A.*
Sto steti statum. *N.*
Sisto steti statum. *N.*
Insanio insanivi insanitum. *N.*
Furo insanivi insanitum. *N.*
Pascor pascus sum vel fui. *P.*
Vescor pascus sum vel fui. *D.*
Medicor medicatus sum vel fui. *D.*
Medeor medicatus sum vel fui. *D.*

Liquefio

Liqueſco liquefactus ſum vel fui. *N. P.*

Liquor liquetaetus ſum vel fui. *D.*

Recordor recordatus ſum vel fui. *D.*

Reminiſcor recordatus ſum vel fui. *D.*

Annotation.

A video cerno.] Cerno to ſee or behold, has no Preterperfect Tenſe, but what it borrows; but when it ſignifies to judge or determine, it makes crevit, cretum, or at leaſt its Compounds do ſo, by Rule 19.

89. Vergo to bow towards, ambigo to ſurround, gliſco to ſpread it ſelf, fatiſco to chop or gape, polleo to be ſtrong, nideo to ſhine bright, fugiunt avoid the Preterperfect Tenſe; ad hæc add to theſe inceptiva inceptives ut aſ pueraiſco to grow a Child.

The meaning.

Theſe ſix Verbs, as alſo Inceptives in ſco derived of Nouns, want their Preterperfect Tenſe.

Annotations.

Præſeritum fugiunt] Thoſe Verbs that want the Preterperfect Tenſe, want their Supine alſo, and therefore can be declined no farther than the firſt Theme.

Nideo] is not uſed ſingle; but its Compound re-nideo, to gliſten again, is frequent.

90. Et and paſſiva Paſſives, quibus to which activa the Actives caruere have wanted ſupinis the Su-

pines; ut as, metuor to be feared, timeor to be feared.

The meaning.

If a Verb Active want its Supine, the Passive can have no Preterperfect Tense.

The Declining.

Metuo metui, sup. caret. A.

Metuor, præterito caret. P.

Timeo timui, sup. caret. A.

Timeor, præterito caret. P.

Annotation.

The Reason of this is, because the Passive Preterperfect Tense is formed from the latter Supine, by changing (u) into us sum vel fui; which cannot be done, if there be no Supine to form it from.

91. Meditativa omnia all Meditatives, præter except parturio to be in Labour, esurio to be hungry, quæ duo which two servant keep præteritum the Preterperfect Tense.

The meaning.

All Meditatives, or Verbs expressing a desire of a Thing, ending in rio, want their Preterperfect Tense, except two.

The declining.

Parturio parturivi parturitum. N.

Esurio esurivi esuritum. N.

92. Hæc verba *these Verbs* rarò *seldom* aut *or* nunquam *never* retinebunt *will keep* supinum *the Supine*, lambo *to lap*, mico micui *to twinkle*, rudo *to bray like an Ass*, scabo *to scratch*, parco peperci *to spare*, dispesco *to separate*, posco *to require*, disco *to learn*, compesco *to restrain*, quinsco *to shake the Head*, dego *to live*, ango *to vex*, sugo *to suck*, lingo *to lick*, ningo *to snow*, que and satago *to be busy*, psallo *to sing*, volo *to be willing*, nolo *to be unwilling*, malo *to have rather*, tremo *to tremble*, strideo *to crash*, strido *to rustle*, flaveo *to be yellow*, liveo *to be black and blue*, avet *to desire*, paveo *to fear*, coniveo *to wink*, fervet *to be hot*.

The meaning.

These Twenty nine Verbs seldom have any *Supine*.

The Declining.

Lambo lambi, *supinis caret. A.*
 Mico micui, *supinis caret. N.*
 Rudo rudi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Scabo scabi, *supinis caret, N.*
 Parco peperci, *supinis caret. N.*
 Dispesco dispescui, *supinis caret. A.*
 Posco poposci, *supinis caret. A.*
 Disco didici, *supinis caret. A.*
 Compesco compescui, *supinis caret. A.*
 Quinsco quexi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Dego degi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Ango anxī, *supinis caret. A.*
 Sugo suxi, *supinis caret. A.*
 Lingo linxi, *supinis caret. A.*
 Ningo ninxi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Satago sategi, *supinis caret. N.*

Psallo psalli, *supinis caret. A.*
 Volo volui, *supinis caret. N.*
 Nolo nolui, *supinis caret. N.*
 Malo malui, *supinis caret. N.*
 Tremo tremui, *supinis caret. N.*
 Strideo stridi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Strido stridi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Flaveo flavi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Liveo livi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Aveo avi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Paveo pavi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Conniveo connivi & connixi, *supinis caret. N.*
 Ferveo ferbui, *supinis caret. N.*

93. Compositum a Compound à of nuo to nod,
 ut as renuo to refuse.

The meaning.

The Compounds of nuo seldom have any Supines.

The Declining.

Nuo nui nutum. *N.*
 Renuo renui, *supinis caret. N.*

94. A cado the Compounds of cado to fall, ut as incido to fall in, præter except occido to fall down, quod which facit maketh occasum, que and recido to fall back recasum.

The meaning.

The Compounds of cado want their Supine, except two.

The

The Declining.

Cado cecidi casum. N.

Incido incidi, *supinis caret.* N.

Occido occidi occasum. N.

Recido recidi recasum. N.

95. Respuo to refuse, linquo to leave, luo to suffer Punishment, metuo to fear, cluo to be famous, frigeo to be cold, calvo to disappoint, & and sterto to snore, timeo to fear.

The meaning.

These nine Verbs want their Supines.

The declining.

Respuo respui, *supinis caret.* A.

Linquo liqui, *supinis caret.* A.

Luo lui, *supinis caret.* A.

Metuo metui, *supinis caret.* A.

Cluo clui, *supinis,* N.

Frigeo frixi, *supinis caret.* N.

Calvo calvi, *supinis caret.* A.

Sterto stertui, *supinis caret.* N.

Timeo timui, *supinis caret.* A.

96. Sic so luceo to shine, & and arceo to drive away, *cujus composita whose Compounds habent have erciturum.*

The meaning.

Luceo and arceo have no Supines; but the Compounds of arceo have erciturum.

The

The Declining.

Luceo luxi, *supinis caret.* N.
 Arceo arcui, *supinis caret.* A.
 Coërceo coërcui coërcitum, *to restrain.*
 Exerceo exercui exercitum, *to exercise.*

97. Sic *fo* natum *the Compound à* of *gruo* *to cry*
like a Crane, ut as ingruo *to invade.*

The meaning.

The Compounds of gruo have no Supines.

The Declining.

Gruo grui, *supinis caret.* N.
 Ingruo ingrui, *supinis caret.* N.

98. Et *and quæcunque neutra whatsoever Neuters*
secundæ of the second Conjugation formantur in ui
are formed in ui; exceptis these being excepted, oleo
to smell, doleo to grieve, placeo to please, que and
taceo to be silent; item also pareo to appear, & and
careo to want, noceo to hurt, pateo to lie open, que
and lateo to lie hid, & and valeo to be in health, c. leo
to be hot namque for hæc these gaudent delight supino
in their Supine.

The meaning.

All Verbs Neuters of the second Conjugation that end
in ui in their Preterperfect Tense want their Supine;
except these eleven.

The Declining.

Oleo olui olitum.
Doleo dolui dolitum.
Placeo placui placitum.
Taceo tacui tacitum.
Pareo parui paritum.
Careo carui caritum.
Noceo nocui nocitum.
Pateo patui *passum*.
Lateo latui latitum.
Valeo valui valitum.
Calco calui calitum.

F I N I S.

